INSURANCE.
All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

138141

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURA
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Companies

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VOL. XVII NO. 154---- BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 1· 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"PEACE PACT" PULLS DOWN A GOVT!

JAPANESE GOVT. TO RESIGN

War Minister's Threat Taken as the Pretext

CABINET EAGER TO SAVE ITS FACE

Mishandling Of Kellogg Pact Causes Ire Of "Very High Quarters"

LONDON, June 30.

Tokio.—It is learned from authoritative source that the Government will resign to-day.

The War Minister's disapproval of the punishment of the officers in connection with the Kellogg Pact is said to be the immediate cause. The real reason is the dissatisfaction in high quarters over the mishandling of the Kellogg Pact. The Manchurian question is the touchstone on which the fortunes of the Cabinet depend. It is said that the Premier is ready to carry out the policy to which it had pledged itself.—Reuter.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR PUNISHMENT

LONDON, June 30.

Tokio.—It is learned from authoritative sources that orders have been issued to punish the following officers in connection with their "grave affair in Manchuria": Colonel Kawamoto, Staff Officer of the Division which massacred Manchurians in 1928, to be suspended for thirty days; Lieutenant-General Saito, Chief of the Manchurian Garrison in 1928, and Major-General Mitamachi, Commandant of the Academy of South Manchuria Railway, to be confined in Konoe Guards in 1928—to undergo indefinite disciplinary confinement in their quarters.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS

SEQUEL TO MUKDEN BOMB OUTRAGE

LONDON, June 29.

Tokio.—There is a Cabinet crisis with regard to the question of the publication of the Japanese Government's report on the investigation of the bomb outrage at Mukden on the 4th June last year which resulted in the death of Chang Tso-lin.

It is believed that the report incriminates Japan, but censures several leading Japanese officers at Mukden.

Chinese troops temporarily to enter the Japanese railway zone.

The Minister of War backed up by army strongly opposes the proposed punishments and threatens to resign his appointment. A successor will be very difficult as the military man always holds the portfolio.

Newspapers freely assert that the Cabinet is tottering and the Opposition is preparing to step in.—Reuter.

NEW TURN IN TINPLATE STRIKE

Mr. Subhas Bose's Warning to the Tatas

JAMSHEDPUR, June 29.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who came here in connection with the tinplate strike in his statement, says:

"The concern is mainly owned by the Burma Oil Company and Tatas. Strike is going on for 5 days. The staff is producing at present with raw recruits and old hands below par. The makers demands are to be met by the Tatas. Strikers are determined to fight it out. Sympathy is with the strikers. Public opinion is with the strikers. Public opinion is with the strikers. Public opinion

...arket

...TIONS
...June 29.

Banks ... Ready.
Banks Selling ... Ready.
Banks Selling T T —
Banks Selling T T 15 27/32 Mid-July.
Banks Buying T T 15 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying T T —
Banks Buying D D 15 29/32 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos 15 7/32 Mid.
NEW YORK.—
D D Rate T T 278-1/2
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 276.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 946
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 121-1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 115 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 182-1/2
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 31/32 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/0 19/32 28th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 28th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold 24-4-11 to 27th inst./mt. 24-4-12 28th inst.
Silver—London Ready 24-13 27th inst., 29 1/4 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/16 27th inst., 24 5/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 11/16 27th inst., 52 3/4 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 13/32 per cent. 27th inst., 5 13/32 per cent. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 9/16 per cent. 27th inst., 5 1/2 per cent. 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2 1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Bombay, June 29.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China buying. Buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 29.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 87
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1...3 Rs. 91
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 94/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 81
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-80 Rs. 92
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98 nom.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1920 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6.
9-1/2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935-Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1972 Rs. 79/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 R. 79
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—2nd July settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-0-0 85 per cent. 1935-55 Rs. 101/13/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady, no inquiry New Loans.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 29.
3 Months 5 13/32 per cent.
6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent nom.
One month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 29.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt.: July/Aug. delivery buyers 29.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt.: Sept./Dec. delivery paid 29/4.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

July	18.10—18
October	18.64—10
December	18.78—11
January	18.78—14
March	18.94—11
Middling Spot	18.45—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 29.

July	18.40—11
October	18.46—09
Middling Spot	18.65—11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York June 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 29.

	Opening	Closing	
June	9.00		unchgd.
July	9.01	9.00	—.01
August	8.90		unchgd.
September	9.87		—.03
October	9.80	9.81	—.02
November	9.88		—.01
December	9.89		unchgd.
January	9.09	9.00	unchgd.
February	9.93		—.02
March	9.98	9.98	—.01
April	9.95		unchgd.
May	9.97	9.94	—.02
June	9.93		—.02
Middling Spot	10.39		—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 29.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 29.

Scinde Fully Good	6.25 inchgd.
Scinde Fine	6.50 ,,
Scinde Superfine	6.70 ,,
Bengal Good	6.00 ,,
Bengal Fully Good	6.25 ,,
Bengal Fine	6.50 ,,
Oomra Good	7.05 ,,
Oomra Fully Good	7.35 ,,
Oomra Fine	7.65 ,,
Broach Fully Good	8.35 ,,
Broach Fine	8.60 ,,
Broach Superfine	8.85 ,,

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, June 29.

July	15.8—05
October	15.78—65
November	15.75—0.
January	16.10—10
March	16.22—13
May	16.15—15
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	16.15—05

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 29.

Silver:—Market is steady.
Spot 24 1/8
Forward 24 3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 29.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½

London, June 29.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 5 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-13/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHAN

London, June 29.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.34-1/2
T.T Amsterdam on London	closed
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	34.26
T.T. Milan on London	closed
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	123.89
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 29.

Coffee Fair Rio No. 7 quality Spot: closed.

LINSEED.

London, June 29.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
June/July s'ment sellers £18-0-0.
Linseed Calcutta ton:—
July/Aug s'ment sellers £18-0-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
June/July s'ment Hull paid £16/10/0.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
June/July s'ment sellers £18-17-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot: Sellers 10-9/16d.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

SEASONAL DECLINE IN MILL ACTIVITY

INDIAN COTTONS OFF SET REDUCTION IN AMERICAN RESERVES

Following is the weekly Cotton Review issued by Messrs. Newall and Clayton on the 11th June at Liverpool:—

The daily range of quotations in the October position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Tuesday, 4 June	9.91	9.76
Wednesday, 5 June	9.97	9.91
Thursday, 6 June	9.93	9.86
Friday, 7 June	10.01	9.93
Saturday, 8 June	9.98	9.94
Monday, 10 June	9.98	9.87

To-day's Price

Oct. 9.84.

A year ago.

Oct 14.84.

There has been no interesting development in the Cotton market during the past week, and in respect to both prices and sentiment there is little change to report.

It is very difficult to form an opinion on the present outlook in view of the many conflicting factors inherent in the situation. Those with bearish ideas naturally base their confidence in the large acreage, substantial fertilizer sales, and ample sub-soil moisture which they consider an ample foundation for justifying the expectation of a good yield. They point out that even if the crop suffers abnormal deterioration and the harvested yield is only around 15 1/4 million bales, this will be ample for the world's requirements in view of the increasing supplies of outside growths. On the other hand, bulls agree that owing to the late spring, and the mildness of the winter, the menace to the crop from the weevil is not the bad weevil years of 1921-22-23 and exceptionally favourable weather will be needed to prevent heavy damage to the crop during July and August.

Private reports with regard to the crop condition and prospects are very mixed. Some authorities maintain that the present outlook is above the average while others are of the opinion that the excessive rains of the past few weeks have had a detrimental effect on the crop condition. Carside cables to-day:—

"Texas condition declined eight points, due to water-logged fields in the East the South, which has lowered three points, and the general condition is now several points below the average and a year ago. The crop now averages a week behind the grass menace and replanting increase. West of the Mississippi was prevent any large acreage increases. Given three weeks warm dry weather however, the present handicaps would be all recovered. Reports of weevil depredations are increasing, and all available data indicate that Government statement, to be issued on the 11th instant, will probably show weevil survival closely approaching or perhaps equalling any previous season."

Trade reports continue rather discouraging. The seasonal decline in mill activity in America is beginning, and on the Continent printers are not moving production. Manchester advices are colourless, and owing to the increasing competition from abroad spinners have declared their intention to reduce the wages of operatives by 12 1/2 per cent., but this is certain to be keenly resisted.

The future course of the market being so completely controlled by the weather as to render opinions valueless, leads us to expect a continuance of the present irregular price fluctuations between the 9 3/4d. and 10d. level. The decline in Cotton values of over one penny per lb since last March, in face of a very strong statistical position, would indicate that larger supplies of outside growths, especially Indian Cottons, have to a great extent offset the reduction in reserves of American for the present season and that some definite advices of crop damage or impairment would have to materialise if prices are to resume a definite upward trend. In this direction the boll weevil is the greatest danger, and if the current reports of heavy emergence of this pest are correct, a good yield this year appears dependent upon a preponderance of hot, dry weather during the summer months.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—Dealers in the main outlets abroad have shown no inclination to purchase more freely, and the demand during the past week has been disappointing to both spinners and manufacturers. India advices have been depressing, and Japan is reported to be offering standard cloths at a much cheaper basis than Manchester. The offtake for China has shown no improvement, and there has been no particular activity for the remaining outlets. American and Egyptian yarns have been pressed for sale and spinners have lost ground. The threatened reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages is certain to be keenly resisted by the operatives, and if the employers carry out their intention in this respect, a strike is expected to materialise. It is doubtful however, whether the Government would face such a prospect without intervention. Cloth sales still below

large production. May statistics show sales 81.5 per cent., shipments 90.5 per cent., stocks increased 4.3 per cent., unfilled orders decreased 11.1 per cent. Many manufacturers have announced their intention to close plants during the first week in July, but declines in margins and mill activity at this time of the year are largely seasonal.

Continent and Japan.—Outside reports European and Oriental spinners taking substantially more Indian Cotton than last season owing to its abnormal relative cheapness to American. Exports from India for the first nine months of the season totalled 2,811,000 bales against 2,163,000 bales in the same period last season.

STATISTICS.

The quantity of Cotton brought into sight last week is given as 65,000 bales, against 65,000 bales at the same time last year. The visible supply of Cotton for the world shows a decrease of 223,000 bales against a decrease of 143,000 bales at the same time last year. Of American there is a decrease of 201,000 bales against a decrease of 131,000 bales last year. The world's spinners' takings are given as 268,000 bales against 181,000 bales at the same time last year.

WHEAT AND SUGAR

PRESENT SITUATION

In the following market reviews Messrs. Newall and Clayton state on the 6th June as under:—

WHEAT.

The feature in the market earlier in the week was satisfactory news from Canada and the increased estimates from the United States. Prices fell to new low levels under the influence of these bearish factors but reacted sharply later in the week on reports that the American Government propose to allocate to the Farm Relief Board a large sum of money to buy up the surplus old crop Wheat with a view of stabilising prices. During the past few months Wheat prices have fallen very considerably and the opportunity of supporting the market by some such political action as now schemed is a very much easier operation than it would have been had the Farm Relief Board attempted this project before the last severe decline. The markets in Chicago and elsewhere had admittedly many short interests, and when it was made known that the Government definitely intended to do something regarding the Wheat situation, shorts rushed to cover, causing an excited and rapidly rising market.

While it is generally conceded that [illegible] U. S. Government is able to hold several million [illegible] of Wheat the international position will be considerably relieved and Canada and Argentina will have a much better chance of disposing of their surpluses, it is difficult to envisage in what way the U. S. Government will deal with such stocks. If this Wheat is retained in the U. S. it seems impossible that there will be sufficient room in the elevators for the storage of the new crop, but on the other hand it is difficult to believe that Government funds are to be used in subsidising exports and giving to consuming countries American Wheat on a cheaper basis than the home consumer.

The latest news with regard to the new crops in the principal producing countries is as follows:—

U. S. A.—Prospects for the Winter Wheat crop continue good and the average of private estimates has risen to 652 million bushels against last year's final estimate of 578 million bushels. A month ago, private estimates averaged only 618 million bushels. The Spring crop is estimated at 252 million bushels, and a crop of this size was forecasted a year ago, but the final estimate for 1928 was only 224 million bushels.

Canada.—Prospects generally are more favourable, and although germinations is considered slow the crop is now well above ground on an acreage which Broomhall is advised may be 400,000 to 900,000 acres larger than last year.

Argentine.—Droughty weather continues, and unless rains come soon a reduction in the acreage is probable.

Australia.—Although beneficial rains were received during the past week, more rain is still wanted over a large territory.

Continent.—Weather conditions recently have improved considerably and the crops have made a satisfactory advance.

For the moment, the markets are principally under the influence of the expected political action in the United States, but it is doubtful if prices can be advanced much further in the absence of any really favourable news with regard to the new crops. In this direction, developments in the Argentine and Australia should be watched closely, as if the droughty weather in these countries continues it is certain to have a firming effect on prices, and it is also must not be overlooked that the Canadian crop has still its most critical period to pass before a big yield can be assured.

SUGAR.

The market continues depressed and prices on the week show a further depreciation. Cuba continues to ship [illegible] extraordinary rate, and, as a result of pressure from

that quarter, a decline of 6d. per cwt. has been recorded for forward shipments. The buying side [illegible] in entire view of the [illegible] recognised to have analysed [illegible] the increase [illegible] September Production in Cuba [illegible] 000 tons up to the 15th inst. with eight mills still working, which figures point to the [illegible] 5,200,000 tons being reached. The latest figure of the [illegible] Cuba is [illegible] America, up to [illegible] May, showed that deliveries [illegible] 1,900,000 tons larger than to the [illegible] date last year. Meltings were [illegible] tons larger, which points to a large accumulation in the stocks granulated held by refiners. [illegible] Sugar stocks in the United States are estimated at [illegible] 000 tons larger than [illegible] a year ago, while in Cuba between [illegible] and 1,600,000 tons larger, making the total increase over last year at around [illegible] tons.

There is nothing to encourage bullish sentiment in these circumstances and no important upward movement in prices can be anticipated until signs are forthcoming that these surplus stocks are moving rapidly into consumption. Nevertheless, the price of Sugar is extremely cheap, only once in the last forty years, namely, in 1902, has Cuban Sugar been quoted in New York under 1 3/4 cents per lb., while the average price over this period has been very close to 3.4 cents per lb. At the present level of prices bearish factors must be fully discounted, and for those who have patience we still think purchases of the 1930 deliveries a good investment, as we feel that some bullish accidents are likely to occur during the next twelve months.

Mr. F. O. Licht's estimate of the European Beet acreage at 2,025,000 hectares this year against 2,039,000 hectares a year ago was rather disappointing from a bullish point of view, as many expected the unremunerative level of prices would result in a larger decrease. European crop prospects to date are fairly satisfactory, but the crop is still a fortnight in arrears compared with normal years and favourable weather must continue to make this good.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
June/July s'ment sellers £8/5/0.
Castorseed, Bombay ton:—
June/July s'ment sellers £16-17-6
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
June/July s'ment sellers £18-10-0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 29.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—July shipment sellers 41/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—June/July shipment sellers 41/6.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—July shipment sellers 43/9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, [illegible] nominal.

RAW SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 29.

Raw Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—July/Sept per cwt. 11/4-1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 11/5-1/2.
C and F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/5-3/4.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 11/6-1/4.
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/6-1/4.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE ELECTION

A Prophecy Falsified

[illegible] will take place [illegible] ...ber [illegible] Hope, his wife and comrade in [illegible] ...ban loss." When the [illegible] ...ber [illegible] Banks he had a [illegible] ...ber [illegible] ...ber [illegible] ...ber

DE ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW SEASON TEA.—We ave big stock of Leaf and Teas. Good discount and ates for best Nilgiri Teas to wholesale customers. For ars apply to:—THE ROYAL I TEA SUPPLY CO., Post 26, Coimbatore.

R1711

GROWN NILGIRI TEAS.—

ergetic and trustworthy who can book 2000 Lbs month. Salary of Rs. 50 ission of 9 per cent will be r particulars of security, to:—THE ALL-INDIA ADING CO., Coimbatore.

R3710

SILK FROCKS for o 5 years, tastefully em charming floral designs, Price Rs. 5 each. Best Silk Sarees with blouse to hort occasions and dowries Fine Kashmir art. Ask lo owns it. PARK CO.

R1698

nd ACCESSORIES

One 1928 Model 8 Cylinder, 35 H.P. r, Imperial Sedan. 6 Wire Wheels, Fau ding Trunk Rack, Bumpers Front and ow as new. Done hes. Bought on 1st Very sparingly used. Rs. 22,800. What Box No. 2368, Advt. Chronicle"

3123

OTICES.

ANNOUNCE- Public Notice shed in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 68-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th an Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED educationally qualified persons Backward Classes and dian take up appointments anent temporary as they oc- in clerical Establishment of office the Commissioner of ay. By. Pay Rs. 60—4— the case of perma- ppointments and Rs. 60 in the rary appointments. Applicants should send ations in their own addressed to the De- Inspector of Police, Fort, Office, Bombay, by 6th July, 1929. age and educa- ons. They should ts of their Exami- and certificates of and social standing ble persons.

E. BUTLER, of Police, (Port). ice; ne, 1929.

32448

E.

UNIVERSITY.

N of the Uni- on the 23rd Admissions to M.A., M.Se. the Training llege will be the 25th of

on or

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA having changed its business hours from 1st July, 1929, Notice is hereby given that from 1st July, 1929, cheques drawn on the Central Bank of India, Limited will be paid between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Week days and 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

32444

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CURATOR and TAXIDERMIST for Victoria Museum, Karachi, on a salary of Rs. 200-20-300 plus Rs. 50/- house rent per mensem.

Applicants must possess a sound knowledge of Taxidermy and be able to take charge of a large Museum.

The appointment will be on one year's probation in the first instance.

The Municipal Rules regarding Leave, Pension, etc., will be applicable. Subscribing to the Municipal Provident Fund will be compulsory. Every Municipal Officer and Servant is also required to furnish certificate of physical fitness in accordance with the Rules.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with a recent photo and with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to the undersigned not later than 22nd July, 1929.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

No travelling expenses for joining the appointment will be paid.

K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Chief Officer.

32446

TENDERS

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of nearly 6,000 Lbs. of liquid Chlorine Gas in steel cylinders for the Chlorination of the City water supply for the Ahmedabad Municipality, so as to reach the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 12th July, 1929, at 4 p.m.

Tenders should be accompanied with a sample and Rs. 100/- as earnest money, without which they will not be considered.

Specification and tender form can be had from the Store-keeper on application on payment of Rs. 1/-

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Department.
Dated 28th June, 1929.

32447

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES JAPANESE RAYON CLOTH (TAFFETA).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on ... the 1st July, 1929 at ... (S.T.) at Champa Gulley, ... Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Nissho Co. Ltd., and ... account and at the risk of Messrs. Dwarkadas Kanji & Sons, the defaulting buyers of Chhipi Chawal, near Muljl Jetha Market:

20 Cases Japanese Rayon Cloth (Taffeta) including:—

10 Cases Japanese Rayon Cloth (Taffeta) assorted colours, per S.S. Tambamaru, Ceylonmaru and Shunkonmaru.

3 Cases Japanese Rayon Cloth (Taffeta) ... colours, per S.S. Sum...

1 Cas... Rayon Cloth (Taffeta) ... our per S.S. ...

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH DOUBLE ATTRACTION

The Belgian Variety Company

9 — VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES — 9

In a Brilliant Repertoire of

NEW SONGS AND NEW DANCES

Together with

RICHARD BARTHELMESS

In The First National Attraction

WHEEL OF CHANCE

7 Parts Also

THE GRAND DERBY RACE 1929.

The Most Complete Record from Start to Finish.

USUAL POPULAR PRICES.

THE GLOBE SANDHURST ROAD

DAILY 4 SHOWS AT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY and FRIDAY MATINEES at 3-30 P. M.

The First of his six staggering Super-Special

"SON OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

WITH TOM MIX AND HIS WONDER HORSE TONY

Thrilling, Spectacular Romance! Loves of 1860!

Also a two-reel Comedy of LLOYD HAMILTON.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

HERE IS A

TALKING PICTURE

That will Thrill You—

THE SHAKEDOWN

FEATURING:—

JAMES MURRAY
BARBARA KENT
and
LITTLE JACK HANLON

Although a Crook play, the Moral it conveys is a good one. Children will learn steadfastness of character from it, and manliness.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The ... Comedian—

BU... KEATON

In his ... and Best:—

STEAMBOAT BILL JR.

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VIROL

"RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN THE EAST"

How Premier MacDonald Looks At It

... DOMINATION OVER COLOURED RACES MUST GO

The following article was written by Mr. MacDonald a few days before he became Prime Minister:—

I have been asked what I think the world will be like ten years hence. It is a very fascinating speculation, but is full of pitfalls.

I have been long enough in public work to know that while there is the firmest ground for believing that progress will go on, events have a habit of cutting out unexpected channels down which they are to run.

In a good many respects, however, the tendencies of to-day are pretty clearly indicated.

INDIVIDUALISM.

On the industrial side, I see the whole world being apportioned into vast economic fields controlled by powerful syndicates which recognise no boundary lines other than those of markets and which will hold in their keeping the lives of millions upon millions of human beings.

"What may be called "social materialism" is growing vigorously, and during the next ten years it will become increasingly a problem for those who care about individual liberty.

"The self-determination of nations has been the great cry since 1914; it will be displaced by the still more important cry of self-determination for individuals."

Nationality, which in the practical work of the affairs of the world is precious but limited, will have to be supplemented by individuality and personality. That is a big and complicated subject, however.

On the political side the outlook is equally interesting, and the first thing one thinks about is: "What will the League of Nations be like in 1940?" It all depends upon the moral and political power which the smaller States of Europe are to acquire in the interval.

"If they can make themselves really felt at Geneva there is no reason why within the next ten years we should not have something corresponding to a United States of Europe.

If, on the other hand, they fail to do this and the Great Powers continue to dominate at Geneva, and use the machinery there primarily to transact their own business, and carry out their own policies, the condition of affairs will be less hopeful and more confused.

The Powers will try to maintain peace because it will be a condition of their domination, but they will be inert, as an old generation is in relation to a younger. They will act as fathers, telling other nations how to behave and keeping them in order. But they will retain the power of initiation, and will impose their own will. That, in the long run, is a condition of stability.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Round the League itself there will be certain groups of international organisations conferring periodically together. To these conferences will go representatives of States which will not be bound by the League of Nations' decisions but which will be free to reject, accept, or be indifferent to them.

So long as America remains aloof from the League the complete organisation of Europe is difficult, almost impossible. The world is getting so small that no agreement can secure freedom and self-determination for Europe unless the agreement covers every important State in the world.

"I think there is little chance of America joining the League within ten years. It will, however, be associated much more closely with League activities—the International Court and soon—than now. Before ten years are up Great Britain and America will have come to an agreement upon the old irritating question of the "Freedom of the Seas" and that will lead to further American European understanding.

An important factor in Europe will be the growth of the financial power of America, which will be considerable and may be influenced by whatever success the United States may meet in forming a Pan-American federation—not in name but in understanding.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

Mexico will continue to be a hard problem in the development of that policy, and as the South American States grow in self-consciousness and prosperity they may also be unwilling partners to any agreements as full as the United States would like. But it will be hard to resist the United States propaganda and capital.

Before ten years are over the Western races will also have to face some very difficult problems in relation to the Eastern races. One of the almost unobserved effects of the Russian revolution and the very short-sighted policy we have pursued during the last four years has been to make Russia turn its face Eastwards. Its influence on the whole at present is mischievous, and we have made that unfortunate development of policy not only easy but inevitable.

"The greatest problem that confronts us now is: How is the present period of transition between the days when the West dominated the East by force of arms and those when the East will be regarded as equals for the purposes of negotiation be bridged over?"

Russian influence is trying to answer that question by means of revolution, or at least of a revolutionary mentality.

THE REAL BLOW.

I mean by that that the East is assuming that the only way it can win freedom and assert its self-respect is to say to the West: "We shall not negotiate with you. Your dominion over us has to be ended in accordance with our will. We do not trust you to make changes by reason and by your sense of fair play. 'This' is what we want, and by boycott and force we shall compel you to accept it."

In this attitude the question of democratic progress is involved. In days of revolution democracy is of no use. It is meant for days of peace and conditions determined by peace.

"I do not believe that ten years from now dictatorship in Europe will have strengthened itself, nor do I believe that European dictatorships, also in the end to damage European democracy.

"It will probably be found that if European democracy is shaken the real blow will come from East to failure of the West and the ... during come to such friendly ... they both in the transition pe... fer as to justify ... the East and in ...

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929		All	
29 June	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana x	via	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	with	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Nalderax	new	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	call	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea	disc.	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua	from	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura	Bombay	16,601
,,	Maloja x		20,837
,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia	without	11,120
,,	Razmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	transhipment	19,949
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 814
28 ,,	Morea		10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
18 ,,	Razmak	at	10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x	Aden	20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,958
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,648

Sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

c Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from Aden.

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Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
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SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Dispatched	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
26th July	Dumana	.. ..	8427
16th Aug.	Dumala	.. ..	8442
13th Nov.	Dumana	Stockwell	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	Kitson	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £56	£106
	C £50	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Dispatched About 1929			
about 29th June.	Kidderpore	Straits	China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
19th Aug.	Narkunda ..	Colombo	and Australia
16th		Colombo	Straits China and Japan
30th		Colombo	and Australia
13th Sept.			Straits

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
aPenang Maru ..	5214	20 June	2 July
Hakusan Maru ..	10490	.. ..	@10 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24 July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	15 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6023	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

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1929		
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3rd July	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
5th July.	Varsova ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.

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First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday dependent upon the arrival of the and English Mail.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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C. E. RANDLE,
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DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by depositors not resident where the account Office of the SPECIAL DE When the reaches Rs. transfer the multiples of Rs. Savings Banks subject to three withdrawal.
INTEREST is allo rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Coroporation meeting, 3 p.m. (B.T.)
B. Hy. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, adjourned meeting, Alice Building, 7-30 p.m., to discuss "Prevention of Malaria in the City."
Conversational meeting, Youth League Headquarters, Mr. K. F. Nariman's residence, Madan House, Hughes Road, at 8-30 a.m. Pandit Har Dayal Nath Kunzru to attend.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Public meeting to express sorrow at the death of late Mr. B. F. Madan, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Congress Office.

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall, to-day (Monday), at 3 p.m. (Bombay Times).

CONVERSATIONAL MEETITG AT YOUTH LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS.

There will be a conversational meeting at the Youth League Headquarters Mr. K. F. Nariman's residence, Madan House, Hughes Road, Chowpatty, at 8-30 a.m., to-day, to meet Pandit Har Dayal Nath Kunzru, M. L. A.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held to-day (Monday), at the Union Room, Alice Building (Fort), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), to discuss the question of "Prevention of Malaria in the City." Members of the Medical profession are cordially requested to attend.

THE FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute will be held on Thursday, July 11, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Bldg., 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CHAUPATI TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

It is already known to the public that funds for the above Memorial are to be vigourously collected during the whole month of July. The office of the Committee has been opened at Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum. It will remain open daily from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. when receipt books will be issued to the intending volunteers.

THE CLERKS' UNION, BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee held on 29th June 1929, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, Mrs. Winfred Brown and Messrs. P. C. Kutty and K. N. Sabavala were co-opted on the Managing Committee. A programme of work for the year was also drawn up and sub-committees were appointed for carrying out the different activities. Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai presided.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, the 1st July, 1929, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Congress Office.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd July, 1929, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

"A" Ward By-Elections of 2 vacant seats on the B. P. C. C. have been postponed to the 10th July and nominations can be accepted upto 8th instant. Members who are on the roll three months prior to the date of election are only eligible for this contest.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

In aid of the Gymnasium of the Brahman Sabha, Bombay, Messrs. Balgandharva, Master Krishnarao, Pro. Vinayakrao Patwardhan and others will perform a Musical Concert on 4th instant, at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre, at 9-30 p.m. Tickets can be had at Brahman Sabha, Girgaon.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Pandit Har Dayal Nath Kunzru, M.L.A., will deliver a public lecture on "The Indian Question in East Africa" today (Monday) at the Brotherhood Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the public.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the following papers will be read:—1. "Bengal Traditions of Trade and Commerce" by Mr. Satindra Narain Roy. 2. "Tibetan Folklore in Kalimpong in the District of Darjeeling in the Eastern Himalayas" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra. Members and friends are invited to attend.

SOHRAB BHAROOCHA PRIZES FOR STUDIES IN CO-OPERATION.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood has arranged a series of four Lectures on the Co-operative Movement by Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., which will be delivered every Sunday, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Brotherhood Hall. An examination will be held after the series is over and prizes will be awarded from a donation of Rs. 50/- given to the Brotherhood by Mr. B. F. Bharucha in memory of his late brother Mr. Sohrab Framji Bharucha. Mr. Bharucha has also donated a sum of Rs. 25/- for the purchase of books on Co-operation which will be available to the competitors for reference. An age limit of 30 has been fixed for this competition. Candidates should send in their names immediately to the Hon. Secretaries.

THE DABHOLKAR CHARITY TRUSTS

The following Scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board, from the above Trusts, for the year ending 31st March 1930, to poor and deserving students of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Community.

FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.

		P.M.
6	Scholarships for Art Course of the value of	Rs. 40
4	Scholarships for High School of the value of	Rs. 20
1	Scholarship for Medical of the value of	Rs. 8
11		Rs. 77

FOR MEN STUDENTS.

		P.M.
18	Scholarships for Art Course of the value of	Rs. 166
5	Scholarships for Engineering of the value of	Rs. 46
3	Scholarships for Medical of the value	Rs. 32
5	Scholarships for Technical of the value of	Rs. 50
31		Rs. 294

42 Scholarships Grand Total Rs. 371

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 5-30 a.m. the following day.

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BHAVNAGAR SUGAR TRADE FACILITIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bhavnagar State gives the following facilities to the sugar importers at Bhavnagar which enables them to compete with Bombay merchants in Gujerat and Rajputana, etc. Now the question is whether it could be said an indirect rebate or not. If yes, why Bhavnagar should not be put in the category of Jamnagar and why the Government of India should allow Bhavnagar such indirect measures when the State is under the British manage[illegible] If no, why should the Go[illegible]ment of India not allow the same facilities to these merchants who would import sugar and such commodities bringing in high custom revenues at ports like Ghogo, Dholera, Kavi, etc., and also good business prosperity to the people of these places? The Bhavnagar State gives the following facilities:—

(1) Free discharge and literage, etc., from ship to the shore—a distance of about 14 miles, costing heavy charges. (2) The State gives free use of barges and tugs. (3) Carriage and stocking in godowns at a nominal charge. (4) Free godowns. (5) Free insurance. (6) Loans at an exceptionally low rate of 4 per cent. interest. (7) Low railway rates.

These facilities mean 3 to 4 annas cheaper prices of sugar, which makes competition possible. If the facilities are taken as indirect rebate, the Government of India should stop it immediately.

Now, would Sir Pattani, or the A. G. G., Kathiawar, or the Government of India, or the Viramgaum Custom authorities, enlighten the public whether these facilities could be said to be an indirect rebate or not?—Yours, etc.,

A. GHOGARI.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TRAINS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the articles appearing in your esteemed newspaper, it is most surprising that there is not a single soul who can take the Railway Company to task. Under the Railway Act, the company is bound to take passengers from one destination to the other for which a ticket is purchased which forms a sort of contract. Since the electric system came in force, the disorganisation is very frequent and the particularity to be marked is that the Railway authorities do not take prompt action to remove the inconvenience caused to the passengers and for reorganising the service for hours together. I need not point to the public as to in what way the passengers at such times are treated by the Railwaymen.

On Monday, the 24/6/29, the Railway service was disorganised from morning and I found that hundreds of taxis and buses brought passengers to the Grant Road and Flora Fountain from Bandra, Khar and other places at this time, on the whole, the passengers must have spent thousands of rupees for the taxis and buses, which the passengers including valuable solicitors and barristers, gladly paid. No doubt, there are exemptions and exceptions in certain cases but if particular thing happens frequently, it cannot be considered as accident or beyond control but it must be considered as gross negligence on the part of the party concerned.

It is, therefore, advisable that the passengers should file a suit against Railway Company as a test case and should get the difficulties and inconvenience removed once for all. The fighting of the case will not be of costs more than the thousands of rupees which are spent for taxis and buses. Even if every passenger subscribes only once 8 as towards the costs, the funds will be more than the amount required for the litigation.—Yours, etc.,

RAMDAS RAMKRISHNA.

June 29.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

BOMBAY MAYOR'S VISIT

Mr. Mo[illegible] Hassim, M.A., the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation paid a visit to the various classes conducted by the Mahila Mandal, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) on Friday, the 28th inst. at 4 p.m. The Mayor went round the different classes and expressed satisfaction at the useful work carried on by the Mahila Mandal in the Northern part of the city, for the benefit of the lower middle classes.

MILD REBUKE TO CITY FATHERS

Mr. Kelkar Unfurls National Flag at Congress House

Being the last Sunday of the month, according to the programme of work laid down by the Working Committee of the Congress, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee performed an imposing ceremony of saluting the National Flag. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who was in Bombay yesterday in connection with the Tilak Memorial, hoisted the tri-coloured National Flag after making a brief speech. The ceremony was performed on the open terrace of the new office premises of the B. P. C. C.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

Mr. J. B. Patel, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., in requesting Sjt. Kelkar to unfurl the National Flag, said that it was their good fortune to have in their midst a national leader of the eminence of Mr. Kelkar to perform the sacred ceremony. After stressing the importance of the National Flag, the speaker reminded his hearers of a coincidence, namely, that the day of this national ceremony syncronised with Bhagatsing and Dutt Day which was also going to be observed all over India. Referring to the trial of the two "Martyrs" he observed that they might not agree with the methods employed by Bhagat Singh and Dutt but they had nothing but admiration for the courage and sacrifice which these two patriots exhibited in their present struggle on behalf of the political prisoners.

MILD REBUKE TO CITY FATHERS.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in his brief speech, laid emphasis on the honour and dignity of the National Flag. There was nothing in the function itself, he said, but the spirit that actuated them in celebrating that function was everything. There was perhaps truth in the saying that one good thing brought another in its turn. There was more than mere coincidence in the fact that this flag salutation ceremony followed so closely the ceremony of hoisting the National Flag on the premises of the Poona Municipality which was performed only a few days back. On the very same day Poona Municipality hoisted the National Flag on its premises, the Bombay Municipal Corporation decided by a majority of votes that the National Flag should not be hoisted on the premises of the Bombay Municipality. That was perhaps the difference between Poona and Bombay. (Laughter). The ratepayers of Bombay, the speaker added, had to take their own lesson from the attitude exhibited by their city fathers. They must take care at the next municipal elections to see that only such of the corporators as would understand the honour and dignity of the National Flag were returned to the Corporation.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Kelker brought the proceedings of the function to an end.

DEVASTATING FLOOD IN CACHAR

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. K. K. Chanda, President Cachar Relief Committee writes from Silchar—

It has pleased Providence to visit the Cachar District with the severest and most devastating flood known or heard within living memory. Practically the entire plains portion of the District covering an area of some two thousand square miles excluding the various tea gardens, with small patches of dry land here and there looking like so many tiny islands—was a vast sheet of water—miles and miles in extent. Unprecedented floods in Manipur rushed down through the river Barak with tremendous velocity carrying away every thing met with. Several elephants, some alive, some dead, any number of cattle drifted down with great force. Several human dead bodies found their way to Silchar. Even corrugated iron roofed buildings, not to mention thatched ones, were bodily carried down. In the town of Silchar except a few buildings on hillocks all residence whether belonging to Europeans or Indians, whether kutcha or masonry buildings, and not a single road were above water. On the top of this, Silchar Water Works failed for the time being and most of the food stuffs were damaged. The misery of the people can be better imagined than described.

Silchar was entirely cut off from the outside world. There was no dak for 8 days, telegraphic communication has just been re-opened though irregularly after the 12th June. Railway failed to function beyond Karimganj—some 30 miles from Sichar. Big steamers could not come to Silchar as the funnel could not pass under the Badarpur Railway bridge.

It became impossible to approach or appeal to the outside public for help as communication was impossible in any way, though the people were most helpless. Description received from the mofussil staggers humanity. Wherever there are hills or hillocks, near, people in thousands flocked there for safety unmindful of the proximity of wild animals and venomous snakes and quite indifferent to considerations of where food would be had in the jungles.

Government and Relief Committee formed are sending out relief parties as far as possible but stocks of rice available are being depleted alarmingly. Relief parties are reporting heart-rending accounts. A very large percentage of dwellings as also of cattle have been destroyed, prospect of autumn crops is almost nil.

RELIEF COMMITTEE

The following Relief Committee has been formed—

Joint Presidents; Messrs. A. J. Laine Divisional Commissioner and Kamini Kumar Chanda.

Vice President; Rai Mahendra Chandra De Bahadur.

Secretaries; Rev. W. H. S. Wood and Lal Sahib Dinanath Das.

Treasurer; Babu Naba Kumar Das, Vice-Chairman, Local Board.

Members; Mr. A. C. Crocker, Babus Nam Chandra Dutt, Rukmini Kumar Das, Upendra Sankar Dutt, Satindra Deb and Maulvi Wajid Ali Barbhuia

Communication with outside being partially now possible, distressed humanity is knocking at the door of the charitable for succour. Will it not be opened?

Any help in any shape, money, food, clothes, will be most gratefully accepted Contributions may be sent to the treasurer.

APPEAL BY KARIMGANJ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following appeal has been issued by Karimganj Congress Committee:—

"A severe devastating flood has swept over the districts of Sylhet and Cachar in Assam and the entire Subdivision of Karimganj has been worst afflicted. There was a heavy flood in May last and before the people could hardly recover from its effects, there has been a second flood more severe than any in the past, bringing in its fell harrowing tales of distress and misery. Many villages have been clean swept away. Hundreds of cattle have been perished, and are still more perishing for want of food. People have taken shelter on the Railway embankment and in neighbouring hills and are almost faced with death due to starvation. The strong stench emitted by the decomposed dead bodies of animals all round has polluted the whole air and Cholera and other epidemic diseases have already made their appearance to add to the miseries of the people. The whole situation beggars all description and the heart-rending cries of children and women for food and shelter appear to have banished the Kingdom of God from the face of earth.

All telegraphic communications are suspended and the railway service being also dislocated, transport of rice and other good stuffs from outside has become extremely difficult, in consequence whereof a great scarcity prevails all over the subdivision. After the last flood in May, some of the higher fields had been cultivated with paddy, but this present flood having washed them away, there is no chance of further crops being grown before 6 or 7 months to come. A dire famine thus awaits the people. The Congress Committee has already started Relief operations, but is being much hampered in its work for want of funds. Our district being very poor immediate help from outside has become urgent. It is estimated that about a lac of rupees will be required for immediate relief. We therefore appeal to our generous-minded patriotic countrymen to come to our help with liberal contributions. All contributions should be sent to the Karimganj Industrial Bank Limited, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet in the account of "Congress Committee Relief Fund" or to the President, Congress Committee."

DAIWADNYA CENTRAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The 11th annual general meeting of the above Society was held lately at the "Mangal Harischandralaya Hall," Sandhurst Road, Mr. K. H. Powdwal presiding. The proceedings began with a very brief speech by the Chairman, who emphasised the need of a large fund to be utilised for the purpose of educating the young and deserving students of the Samaj.

He then called upon the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Madhusudan V. Javeri, to read the report and the audited accounts for the year 1928-29. The report recorded among other things many interesting and noteworthy activities of the fund. The Managing Committee of the Fund congratulated Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Collector, West Khandesh, on his being awarded a C.I.E. by the Government, presumably in recognition of the services he rendered as the Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture. The total receipts during the year was Rs. 850/- which included subscriptions and donations from members and sympathisers. Rs. 646/- were expended in helping 16 students: out of which 5 were college students. The report concluded with an expression of gratitude to those who had in some form or other helped the Fund. The students who were successful at different University Examinations were then congratulated and prizes were awarded to Mrs. Chandralalbai Hate, and Miss Lila Pitale, on their passing with distinction the B.A. and Matriculation Examinations, respectively.

GENERAL SITUATION OF WORLD AGRICULTURE

ENQUIRY BY INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE

For the 14th International Congress of Agriculture at Bucharest, the International Commission of Agriculture has made an inquiry by its member-organisations as well as by governments and different institutions in order to set up index numbers showing the situation of world agriculture. It will be remembered that the Commission had already made a similar inquiry two years ago, for the Rome Congress and the Geneva Economic Conference. It appears from that second inquiry that the situation of agriculture has remained about stationary during the last two years. The general index numbers arrived at by summing up the results of all the countries considered have undergone no appreciable change.

As compared with the pre-war period, the situation of agriculture remained unfavourable. For the total of the 24 countries from which indications were obtained, the gold-index number of farm produce prices (1927 and 1928 compared with 1925 and 1926) is 135.5 per cent. The index number of farm expense is 149.0, that of produce bought for the household of the farmer 170.0. In other words, the buying power of farm produce is to-day only 90 per cent of the pre-war value as concerns farm expenses and 80 per cent. as regards household needs.

There are indeed striking differences between the different kinds of goods bought by the farmer. The only index number which remains below that of agricultural produce is the one concerning commercial fertilizer (116). For commercial feed, the index number (139) seems to-day to have exceeded that of agricultural produce. These two indices concern products extracted directly from the soil or which do not need much transformation. The highest index numbers remain the one for machinery and tools (157), for farm building (167) and for clothing and shoes (193). They concern products in the prices of which non-agricultural labour and trade play a large part.

In the United States of America much time and money are spent in order to set up reliable index numbers. The results arrived at are very expressive. They are (1927 and 1928 compared with 1910-1914):—

	Per cent.
farm prices, wholesale	135
wholesale price of all commodities	151
prices paid by farmers for commodities bought	155
taxes on farm property (1926 compared with 1914)	253
farm wages	170
industrial wages (New York State factories, June 1914 equal to 100)	232

Agriculture it still to-day the branch of human activity which employs the most hands. In deducing the buying capacity of rural population, the unfavourable situation of agriculture seems to become of the main causes—if not the main cause—of the economic uneasiness which still prevails in a considerable number of countries. The International Economic Conference has clearly recognized that fact two years ago. The Consultative Economic Committee which met at Geneva in May has decided to recommend to the Economic organisation of the League of Nations to give particular attention to the situation of agriculture and the means to improve it. This was also an important question on the programme of the Bucharest Congress.

LABOUR COLLEGE IN BOMBAY

WHAT IT STANDS FOR

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis w[illegible]

The Labour Coll[illegible] has already be[illegible] its [illegible] from the 2[illegible] June. Classes are he[illegible] in the evening every day except Sunday, and Saturday from 7-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. in the Rammohan Ashram, Girgaum. Professors R. Pratapgiri and M. R. Krishnaswamy lecture on Economics and Sociology, and Dr. Abdullah and myself are in charge of French and English respectively. Lectures in Labour organisations will shortly be arranged. The College is not committed to the policy of any particular political or industrial group. Its teaching is purely academic and one of its rules enjoins upon students the necessity of refraining from an active participation in current political or economic controversies, thus ensuring their whole-hearted concentration upon their studies.

A LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The College, as I said in my last letter to the Press, stands for a more organic conception of economics and sociology than the one which at present prevails. The extremist activities in the industrial world that we have been witnessing for the last decade or two, have been only the logical development of certain biological and economic conceptions that we have inherited from the last century. Since Darwin propounded his principles of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, in the sphere of biology, there have been attempts after attempts made by the economists and sociologists to extend the application of these principles to the economic structure of society. The competitive system of industry, the policy of 'laissez-faire', the doctrine of economic harmonies and several other things which came in the wake of Darwinism show very clearly how our economists were completely under the influence of the new philosophy of life. The doctrine of individual initiative and enterprise which has been mainly responsible for the rise of capitalism means nothing more than this that the rich could become richer, and the poor were driven underground. The capitalists could ruthlessly for a long time exploit the poverty and the ignorance of the poor and so long as it brought in large profits for them, they were willing to applaud the [illegible] these Darwinian economists. [illegible] most inevitably the poor [illegible] exploited began to take a [illegible] terest in economics and [illegible] they began to understand the secret of the power and the prosperity of the capitalists and they are now seeking to take the help of the same Darwinian principles to uplift themselves from a condition of misery and squalor. They translate the biological principle of the struggle for existence into an economic class-war, and the survival of the fittest into the rule of the proletariat. They have learnt that the fittest manner of surviving in this economic struggle for existence is by means of a ruthless and powerful Labour organisation. They have learnt to distrust all the finer and nobler impulses of life as spurious and pin their faith solely upon the economic impulse. For this rank materialism of the masses our Darwinian economists, industrialists and sociologists are mainly responsible. The increasing power and strength of the masses is alarming the capitalists into a sort of nonmaterialistic attitude and they are feeling that their traditional economic and industrial ideas are wrong. They are now feeling the need of revising their old conceptions, and are still groping in darkness to discover a humaner and broader conception of the economic structure of society.

STRIKE A MIDDLE PATH.

As for myself, although I understand the psychological development of the extreme tendencies in the Labour movement, I cannot bring myself to sympathise with them: for the simple reason, that just as I believe unbridled capitalism to be inconsistent with an industrial democracy, so also I believe that this new capitalism of Labour, if unchecked, will destroy every possibility of such a democracy. To strike a middle path between the extreme tendencies of capitalism and the extreme tendencies of Labour, by ushering in a wider and larger conception of social sciences, is the only way to ensure the foundations of a lasting democracy and that is the way that the Labour College proposes to take.

ELECTRICAL WIREMEN'S EXAMINATION.

The Examination of Electrical Wiremen for the grant of Class I and Class II competency Certificates will be held at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi, commencing from the 16th July next.

The date, place and time will be communicated by the Electrical Engineer to Government separately to each candidate who is admitted to the examination.

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1929.

Whither, Princes?

—:o:—

The representation addressed by the deputation of the Indian Princedom to the Viceroy, and, more still, the resolutions passed at the Princes' Conference, disappointing and unsatisfactory though they are, present, we realise, a welcome improvement in many directions over the situation we had feared to find. The final policy has no doubt yet to be formulated; and the Political Secretary's communique, promised by the Viceroy, yet to be awaited, before anything definite can be said with regard to the future conduct of relations between the Indian States and the Government of India. But, within the lines indicated by the resolutions and the representation, there is scope, we repeat, for hopes about the future solidarity of India, of which at first we had all but despaired. The Princes no doubt still welcome and emphasise the reactionary recommendation of the Butler Committee, which would place their relations directly under the Viceroy as the *de facto* as well as the *de jure* representative of British Majesty; but they have found a key in the Report itself, which has adroitly left the door open for a possible understanding with the leaders of British Indian politics that may well bring about the national solidarity we most desire to accomplish. One of the resolutions of the Conference of Princes says:—

"While welcoming the attainment by British India of her due place among the British Dominions under the aegis of the British Crown, this Conference expresses its gratification at the Indian States' Committee's recognition, as a corollary of the true constitutional position of the States, that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the Princes to any third party, which recognition leaves the door open for negotiations between the States and British India with a view to arriving at an equitable and satisfactory arrangement on terms, fair and honourable alike to British India and the Indian States."

There is much in the wording of this Resolution which may justly be taken exception to by an ardent Indian Nationalist. We wish they had spoken throughout of the *States*, rather than of the Princes. We wish they had not quite so emphasised their gratification at a wedge that they themselves seem to desre to see removed at some future date. We wish they had not, elsewhere in their series of resolutions, declared so categorically as they have done the correct constitutional position to be that of direct relationship with the British Crown. But, with all this, they have admitted the door to be open for negotiation so as to achieve our national unity which sentiments like the one running through the resolutions seem to threaten. This is no doubt a *tour de force* in draftsmanship, which seeks to throw the responsibility of disunity, if any, upon British Indian statesmanship as against the Princes' desire to come to terms, subject to their rights being guaranteed. And the rights and privileges they seem to insist on, as gathered from other parts of the series, are not all that could be conceded without cavil or question by a democratic India. Yet, since the Princes claim for their States their due share in matters of common concern to themselves and British India; since they demand a readjustment of economic and financial relations; since, above all, they expressly recognise the open door for negotiation, there is every reason to hope that the ultimate end of this problem will not be disappointing.

The All-Parties' Convention at Calcutta passed a resolution appointing a Committee to confer with the Princes regarding the adjustment of the relations of the States with British India. We do not know if that Committee has functioned and, if so, with what effect. However, it may be the present manoeuvre of the Princes' Conference to achieve or abandon the idea of national solidarity makes it more than ever necessary that the leaders and makers of the Indian public opinion should consider the claims of the States in a spirit of sympathy,—and even indulgence,—so as to achieve the one condition without which there can be no hope of progress for the country. Too often have some of the British Indian statesmen looked upon the Indian States and their contentions as inconvenient fossils, and impossible if not absurd demands respectively. Too often have they thought—not always without reason,—of many of the Indian Princes as adepts in every kind of political monstrosity, who, nevertheless, proved veritable gold mines whenever any of them got into trouble for his enormities. This attitude, whatever its basis or justification in the past, must now end, if the Indian statesmen intend to solve the problem of the Indian nation. The Princes may be all that the popular imagination paints them to be, and much worse in the bargain. What then? Ther claims may seem to be preposterous in the absence of sympathy and understanding. What then? Do not these very facctors make it doubly necessary to give the most careful possible consideration, the most earnest possible attention to these questions, if only for the sake of national unity and solidarity? The Princes would, even under the direct relationship with the British Crown,—whatever that may mean and portend,—desire their relations to be conducted, and especially intervention ordered, on a definite rather than the present discretionary basis, influencing the Paramount Power. Assuming the negotiations the resolution quoted above foreshadows materialise and fructify, as we desire them to do, the sorest point of friction would once again be on this question of central intervention in the autonomous concerns of the individual States. The matter would demand the most careful formulation of the basis of interference, if any, as much from the standpoint of the British Indian Provinces as from that of the Indian States, if the future governance of India is to be on a federal basis. And the programme of the economic development of India will never be accomplished without the willing, whole-hearted cooperation of the Indian States and British Provinces with the Central Federal Government of the country. Should not the makers and leaders of Indian political opinion, then, take this opportunity,—should not the Indian National Congress itself take the initiative—and invite representatives of the Princes to formulate in joint consultation our basis of reunion? The last All-Parties' Conference included delegates of the Indian States' people, but not of the Princes. We wish the day had already come when the people of the States would be the only party we had to consider, when thinking of the Indian States. Whatever our wishes, however, the Princes to-day make at least as important parties as their people; and so long as the Princes are omitted or excluded from the national deliberations we see no hope of achieving the national solidarity. Men like Pandit Motilal or Mahatma Gandhi, or Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla or Dr. Ansari are not likely to barter away the cause of the people, even if they dealt with the Princes in the first instance, nor jeopardise the position of the British provinces generally. Why should not they avail themselves of this express opportunity provided by a definite resolution of the Princes' Conference as well as by the decision of the Calcutta Convention to initiate discussions—informal if necessary, formal and authoritative if possible,—which would expedite our attainment of nationhod We are living in fateful times,—when every day has a critical significance. Must the leaders forget this, and overlook what stares them so obviously in the face?

Lest the foregoing remarks be misinterpreted in any way as indicating an indifferenie to the demands of the Indian States' people, we hasten to add that, in our opinion, the Statehood of the States themselves is incomplete and non-existent so long as they are represented only by their Princes. The claims of the Indian States, particularly with reference to economic and financial relations, can have no weight in our national deliberations, unless and in so far as they are shown to be affecting the interests of the people in the States; and in this connection we are glad to see that the relevant resolution of the Conference refers specifically to the people of the States and contemplates that they should be consulted in the settlement of the financial and fiscal problems. To do the Princes' Conference justice we must point out the Resolutions passed in this behalf by this very body, which, even though are purely recommendatory in character, cannot but have the greatest moral weight and sanction behind them. The Conference says expressly:—

"This Conference, while appreciating the response already made in certain directions, invites the attention of the States' Governments, to the resolution regarding the essential reforms, passed in the Chamber of Princes on the 23rd of February, 1928, and emphasises once again the supreme importance of giving full effect to it."

The reforms herein contemplated fall far short of what a convinced democrat or advocate of responsible government would desire. But still they are a step in the right direction. Though their response to this their own resolution is nothing like what the terminology of the resolution quoted above would lead one to believe, the Princes taking the opportunity of a new Conference to re-affirm the principle is a sign of the times which we cannot overstress. We know the organised representatives of the people of one of the leading States,—whose ruler is a member of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber,—are quoting this very resolution of 1928, to demand in that State indispensable reforms, in a formal depuation of that State's People's Conference to be received by the ruler this week. And though the Prince himself is as orthodox a specimen of the old ideas as you can find throughout the length and breadth of the country, he is much too honest and honourable to seek to get out of this resolution for reforms. The crucial feature of that Resolution,—the power of the purse in the States—is, by no means, yet approximated to, even in idea, in the Indian States' governments. But there, also, the reaffirming by the Princes' present Conference of the principle of a fixed and proportionate Civil List for the ruling family suggests on the part of the Princes an intention to be reasonable, which we must not minimise. For, we cannot read Resolution 5 of the present Conference:—

"This Conference reaffirms the resolution of the Princes to devote to the moral and material progress of the subjects of the States the advantages resulting from the removal of those inequitable financial burdens under which the States at present labour."

Read in conjuction with the Resolution 8, as also with the resolution of 1928, there can, we repeat, be no other interpretation than that the Princes so far recognise the tendency of the day as to limit themselves to a proportionate and fixed Civil List. It is a great step from the fixation of the Civil List to its voting and passage in a representative Assembly of the people of each State; but there seems to be nothing inherently impossible in the idea that in our own life-time we may achieve this transition, if only we go about it in the right spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy. We trust those on whom rests this heavy responsibility will not prove unequal to their task.

Protection For Textiles

—:o:—

The Bombay mill-owners who met the Viceroy at Poona wisely refrained from dwelling upon the present strike and the Communist bogey, but stressed at least one of the root causes of their present troubles, namely, the absence of adequate protection to the textile industry. It is a pity that they did not emphasise the evil wrought by the eighteen pence ratio. It may suit Government to regard the question as a settled fact. But that is no reason why the mill-owners should not make a bold attempt to unsettle it. They seem to have resigned themselves to what they regard as the inevitable and to be only devising some amends for the loss due to the ratio. Hence their anxiety to stress the need for legislative protection.

The mill-owners' deputation is understood to have pointed out the dangerous condition of the textile industry and the fresh inroads on it by Japan, England and Italy and to have demanded an additional duty of about 10 per cent. on all imported cloth. As was to be expected, the Viceroy referred them to the Finance and Commerce Members. A conference between these members and the mill-owners was held accordingly on Saturday, but it is too early to say what will be the upshot of the conference. It is said that the Finance Member is seriously considering the feasibility of increasing Government revenue by a slight increase in the import duty on foreign cloth, but that the Commerce Member, who has many interests to save, has made a dead set against an increase that would amount to a protective duty. The mill-owners may for the present have to accept a nominal increase in the duty, unless they learn to agitate more vigorously and ceaselessly and to help actively the Swadeshi propaganda in the country.

A Veteran's Warning.

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Indians of all shades of political opinion will unite in heartfelt admiration of the amazing activity of Mrs. Besant in Britain, to secure a hearing from her people of the facts relating to Indian maladministration and Indian political demands. This veteran warrior in the cause of Indian freedom is doing her utmost by means of lectures to bring home to the British people the danger of permanently alienating India. "Deny India freedom and the curse of God will be upon you", declared Mrs. Besant to a huge London gathering at Caxton Hall. Her pathetic picture of Indian starvation drew tears from the audience. But the governing classes in Britain are not concerned with

CENSORSHIP OF SCHOOLBOOKS.

ITS VAGARIES EXPOSED

(BY MR. M. R. PARANJPE.)

In India Government requires recognised schools to purchase for its use only such books as are sanctioned by a committee nominated by the Director of Public Instruction. No book shall be used as a text-book or kept in the school library or given away as a prize if it is not included in the list of sanctioned books. This rule is enforced with rigor in the case of books used for class use but is some-what relaxed in the case of books bought for library or prizes. The inspector, however, cannot admit the expenditure incurred in purchasing books which do not appear on the list of sanctioned books. This precious list includes only a tiny fraction of the available publications and as the best sellers never care to seek the patronage of the Department, the list does not include them and the schools cannot use them.

OBJECTIONABLE METHODS.

Censorship is always resented but the resentment loses its edge if this censorship is done with tact and care. Rightly exercised it would guide the school-masters many of whom do need guidance. But the method of work of the text-book committee is so objectionable that the public have always suspected that the Department uses its power for patronising favoured authors and publishers. In July 1916 Principal R. P. Paranjpye brought this question into the Legislative Council and in a telling speech exposed the vagaries of the text-book committee. His resolution was passed by the Council but in the last thirteen years Government has done practically nothing to give effect to the resolution of Principal Paranjpye and things are almost as bad as they were then. I shall try to show below how this censorship is seriously hampering the interests of education.

A GREAT OBSTACLE.

1. The committee never considers a book on its own account, nor would it consider a book submitted by the author or the publisher of the book. It must be sent by a head-master or an inspector. The result is that the number of good books not included in the list, is many times that of those which are included.

2. A book sanctioned in one province is not automatically sanctioned in another with the result that there are not half a dozen books that have acquired all-India circulation.

3. The committee is a great obstacle in the progress of indigenous publication. Publishers accept books not on their merits but on the influence which the author has with the members of the text-book committee. If an author publishes a book on his own account he has to wait for months and sometimes for years before he secures the sanction and has to incur financial loss.

4. Except in the case of a few favoured authors whose books are sanctioned before they are published, the process of sanctioning goes on at a snail's pace. If I choose a book suitable for my class this year and submit it for sanction the reply will come next year when the class is all promoted to a higher standard. If I would have a book for use in 1930 I must submit it in 1929, i.e., I must choose a book for a hypothetical class.

OUT-OF-DATE.

5. It will be wrong to suppose that the committee takes all this time for carefully reading the books submitted to it. It will not be difficult to point out sanctioned books full of mistakes. In 1927 I came across a new edition of a geography sanctioned by this committee, which had ignored the many changes brought about in Europe by the world-war. It was practically a reprint of the edition published in 1914 and the text-book committee approved of this edition. Obviously the members did not even open the book. Recently the committee sanctioned a Sanskrit Reader full of grammatical and other errors which even a Matric student would detect. I am told that Principal V. K. Rajwade wrote about this book to the D.

(Continued on page 7.)

emotional outbursts of sympathy and a well-financed propaganda is afloat, in which ex-satraps from India take active part, for misleading the British public and influencing American opinon. They are indefatigable in their efforts to prove that freedom for India means Lancashire's ruin, and an end to Britain's Empire. They are not concerned with the impoverishment and demoralisation of India under British rule, two glaring consequences of alien domination to which Mrs. Besant drew pointed and poignant attention in the Caxton Hall speech. But they as well as the British public cannot for long afford to be indifferent to her warning that India is determined to be free and that the least that Britain can do to save herself from disaster is to agree to her securing genuine Dominion Status.

Congress And Labour

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Presiding over the second session of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union in Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta gave some wholesome advice on Labour organisation to the members of the Union, which workers all over India may well lay to heart. The gist of his exhortation was that vigorous Trade Union organisation was the only efficient means by which workmen could win redress for their grievances. But to ensure such organisation it was necessary for all workers to join Trade Unions, to maintain perfect solidarity among the various Unions and scrupulously to avoid subservience, on the one hand, and recklessness on the other. While exploitation was to be resisted by every legitimate means not excluding strikes, he said, a strike should be the last weapon and sparingly used, after other methods had been tried and failed. A practical suggestion that he made in this connection deserves to be noted. He said: "If it appeared to the leaders of Trade Unions that a strike had become inevitable, they should take a secret ballot of the workers after first placing full facts before them and only if a majority declares in favour of a strike, a strike should be declared."

Mr. Mehta did well to point out that the Indian National Congress had the fullest sympathy with Labour, that it was ridiculous to call it either a capitalistic or a Communistic body. The Congress in fact is a fully democratic body, which fact is amply proved by its Constitution and by its acceptance of the Nehru Report, which advocates universal franchise. The Congress is also pledged to non-violence and does not at all countenance class-war. If workmen carry on their Trade Union organisation in the spirit of non-violence, they can with the aid of the Congress triumph over all the difficulties they have now to face.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Jinnah's Opposition.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, interviewed by a Press correspondent is understood to have disapproved of the action of the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem Conference in deciding to send a Muslim deputation to England. He regrets that Hindus and Muslims have not yet come to a complete understanding but hopes that a conciliatory spirit will soon prevail. As it is not likely that such a spirit will prevail speedily without an effort being made to create it, we would appeal to Mr. Jinnah to resume negotiations with the Congress Working Committee on the basis of the Nehru Report settlement as modified by the Muslim League in March last at Delhi. The policy of waiting upon events is not the wisest course to follow at this critical juncture.

War on Dyarchy.

Mr. Sen Gupta's refusal to form a Ministry when invited to do so by the Governor of Bengal was a fore-gone conclusion. He has refused not only to form a Ministry from among Congressmen but also to help in the formation of any Ministry by any other group in the Council. He has based his refusal on the Congress ban on office and opposition to Dyarchy. But even apart from the standpoint of loyalty to the Congress, Congressmen in Bengal as elsewhere have fully realised the futility of bolstering up Dyarchy. The chances of a stable Ministry in Bengal now are nil, though Government may carry on the game of appointing dummy Ministers every few months.

Political Prisoners.

It is now full two weeks since Bhagat Singh and B. Dutt, the Assembly Bomb Case prisoners, went on hunger-strike to protest against their being denied the treatment due to political prisoners. Their suffering has naturally touched the hearts of many in the Punjab who observed a fast on Sunday last as a token of sympathy with the prisoners. All considerations, of justice, humanity and expediency, would justify their being treated as political prisoners and as such entitled to some consideration ordinarily withheld from criminals guilty of moral turpitude. It is idle to argue that prisoners cannot be discriminated as political and non-political. As a matter of fact, discrimination on various grounds exists in India and all other countries. It may be objected that men who have been found guilty of violence cannot be entitled to any special consideration. We think that men, like the prisoners in question, whose motive was political and altruistic rather than sordid and personal, should be regarded as political prisoners.

A Great Edwardian.

Edward Carpenter, British savant and socialist, psychologist and philosopher, passed away on Friday leaving a rich literary legacy behind for the profitable study of humanitarians and social workers all over the world. He was one of the finest products of the Edwardian Age in English literature. Very early in his career he came into contact with Walt Whitman while on a visit to America, and his writing bears considerable evidence of how deeply that great mind had impressed him. Carpenter's contribution to literature is mainly a poignant protest against the folly of allowing the machine to dominate the man. In "Civilisation, its Cause and Cure", and in "Towards Industrial Freedom", two of his notable and widely-read productions, he has drawn in moving and vigorous prose, attention to the danger to civilization from humanity's dependence upon the machine.

A Thought For The Day.

"Science to-day has offered humanity a bribe whose properties are so magnificent that man is not [illegible] to accept it and sell everything for it which is of higher value in his nature, his home, his philosophy, his happiness, and he has become a tenant in the office room of his own making".

IN PRAISE OF WATER

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The Element That Makes The World Go Round

(BY PROFESSOR J. ARTHUR THOMSON).

At this time of year one is impressed afresh with the fundamental importance of the circulation of water. It is probably the most essential fact on our earth, though most people never give it a thought. It is almost as basal as our income of light and heat from the sun; it makes living matter possible; and it shares in the building-up of foodstuffs by green plants—the process of photosynthesis on which the maintenance of life depends.

As living matter or protoplasm does not contain less than seventy per cent. of water, and often more, and as living creatures are, as it were, changeful whirlpools in which water delays for a little and then hurries on, Animate Nature depends on the water-circulation. It follows, as a corollary, that there is no use in speculating over the presence of life on any planet where water is not present in liquid form. Man's imagination does not rise to picturing any kind of embodied life radically different from the protoplasmic plants and animals that we know; and they cannot continue living in any place where there is not water in liquid form.

THE "BIG FOUR."

The same indispensability obtains, of course, in regard to all of the "Big Four" elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. It is a waste of time to speculate about the possible existence of embodied living creatures that are not built up of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, water, and salts, as are all the living creatures that we know. No other kind of creature has ever been imagined.

In winter in the North the circulation of water is characteristically slowed down. There is plenty of water in snow-fields, in glaciers, in frozen streams and ponds, in the bogs, and in the cold soil, but it is only to a slight extent mobilized.

One of the big facts of Spring is the recommencement or the quickening of the circulation of water. Under the influence of the sunshine the molecules of water shake off the linkages of the fluid state, and pass freely in vaporous form into the air. The mist, we say, rises from the deep, and clouds are formed. In currents of air these drift across the sky, and are condensed as raindrops on the cold surface of the mountains. The runlets form streamlets and these become rivers, and so the water comes back to the sea.

HOW IT IS DELAYED.

Of course, there are all sorts of delays in the circulation. The water vapour in the air may take the form of snow or hail; the trickling water on the rocks may be imprisoned in solid form in icicles; the absorbent bog-moss may capture the water and retain it for many months, keeping the springs welling and the streams flowing through prolonged periods of drought; the animal drinks the water and soon loses it again in the vapour of its hot breath or in the sweat and waste of its body; or the water may be locked up for many years as part of the molecules of complex organic compounds. Sooner or later, and at death eventually, the water sets off again on its endless journey.

How true was the well-known saying of "the weeping philosopher" Heraclitus: "All things flow." As a matter of fact, however, Heraclitus seems to have thought more of the endless changes of a universal fire-spirit—the transformations of energy rather than the transformations of matter. But now we know that this is more of a distinction than a difference! In any case, the modern picture is an unending, though often long resting, circulation of water from one linkage to another all the world over.

MAKING THE MOUNTAINS FLOW.

Water is the best of all solvents; it can dissolve more substances than any other liquid. It is always accompanied by carbonic acid, which enhances its solvent action. Its capacity for mobilization depends largely on the readiness with which its vapour tension varies with the temperature—more than in any other substance. Hence the easiness of evaporation on the one hand, and of the precipitation of rain and dew on the other. "Its surface tension, which is greater than that of any other common liquid except mercury, causes water to remain in the soil or wherever capillary phenomena are possible, and thus prolongs the action of water as a solvent." Water makes the mountains flow down into the sea; it makes the world go round.

Moreover, fresh water is almost unique in expanding near the freezing-point, a property that brings the colder water to the surface of the pool in winter, where ti forms a protective sheet of ice. This is of great importance in the conservation of aquatic living creatures in northern countries, and it may have been of critical importance at certain junctures in Organic Evolution, as in the emergence of Amphibians some hundreds of millions of years ago.

WHAT A SCIENTIST THINKS.

The best scientific eulogy of water has been given by one of the acutest of the scientific investigators of to-day, Professor L. J. Henderson. It will be found in his "Fitness of the Environment" and his "Order of Nature", and it forms a strong argument in support of the view that Nature is Nature for a purpose. Let us hear Professor Henderson:—

This water cycle regulates the temperature of the globe more perfectly than it could be regulated by any other substance. It produces an almost constant temperature in the ocean, as well as constancy of composition and of alkalinity. It mobilizes all over the earth great quantities of all the elements; it deposits them in great variety and in inexhaustible profusion in the ocean; it comminutes and disperses all varieties of insoluble mineral; thereby diversifying the land; it causes water to penetrate and to remain in nearly all localities.

This is a little part of the eulogy, but it is enough to make us think as hard as we can over the way in which the properties of water have worked together to give living creatures a cradle and a home. Every mundane thing depends on water, and even mind has its haunts in an aqueous medium.—"John O'London's Weekly."

GIVE GOVERNMENT A CHANCE

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MR GEORGE LANSBURY ON HIS NEW TASK

The "New Leader" writes:—George Lansbury is not able to write us any articles while he remains a member of His Majesty's Government he has, however, consented to be interviewed by the "New Leader".

In reply to our first question, Mr. George Lansbury said there is little anyone can say at the present moment about plans for the future. "It is possible, however, to say, without any qualification whatsoever, that the Ministers in all departments are settling down to their work in a thoroughly business-like manner" he added, with emphasis. Especially is this case with Mr. J. H. Thomas, who is acting with a drive and spirit which will unquestionably result in great schemes of work of national importance and development being undertaken. The slogan of the Lord Privy Seal seems to be Work, not Doles; Employments, not Charity'.

"I would like to remind everybody," proceeded Mr. Lansbury, "that the success of the Government will depend to a large extent on the backing it continues to receive from the Movement in the Country. Placed as it is in the House of Commons dependent on both the caprice and goodwill of other parties, the new Government will need the enthusiastic support of Trade Unionists, Co-operators and Socialists to the fullest extent possible."

Mr. Lansbury does not expect everyone will be completely satisfied either with the policy or the actions of the Government. "Men and women are not yet born," he remarked, "who can satisfy everybody. In fact, I am always dissatisfied with myself; but I am kept going by the faith which, in spite of everything remains with me, that our people—we who are still, or who have been, hewers of wood and drawers of water—will build Jerusalem here in this land of penury and want, of struggle and distress.

"The present Government is but an incident in the onward march of the workers. Behind us there is a long, long history, which tells of many mistakes, of great failures, but which also tells of heroic deeds and high endeavour by thousands of unknown men and women who have gone to their rest before rising of the dawn. The works of these do follow them.

"All who live to-day are inheritors of their work. Those who went before learned to labour and wait'. It may seem a hard thing to say, but all of us to-day who are true Socialists—young and old, rich and poor—must learn the same lesson. It is easier, much easier, to understand and do this now than it was when Keir Hardie, "alone" in the House of Commons, raised the Red Flag of Revolt.

"Finally," said Mr. Lansbury, "I would appeal to Socialists everywhere, organised and unorganised, not merely to give the Government a chance, but give it your confidence and your loyal support. Think the best and not the worst of what it does, and above all, believe that, come what may, our faces and footsteps are towards the dawn. At long last 'England has arisen and THE day is here'—the day when the people of Britain shall come into its own.

Forty years is a long time in the life of individuals but only a moment in the life of humanity. Hard work patience, faith in each other, and, over and above everything else, enthusistic confidence in our deal of Socialism—this is all we need to carry us forward to the time when we shall work to live to enjoy life by ministering to the needs and happiness of one another."

ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LD.

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ANNUL GENERAL MEETING

The following are extracts from Directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1928, of the Asian assurance Co., Ltd. submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting held on 11th instant at Bombay:—

During the wear 2,430 proposals were received by the Company for assurance amounting to Rs. 41,57,000. Out of this 1,876 proposals resulted into policies assuring Rs. 31,29,750, the annual premium income thereon being Rs. 1,70,314, the remaning were either postponed, declined or awaiting completion. The new business for the year 1928 compares with the previous years as follows:—

Year.	No. of proposals.	Face value Rs.
1926	805	14,15,000
1927	1,468	26,07,500
1928	2,430	41,57,000

No. of policies issued.	Amount assured. Rs.
602	10,85,5000
1,103	20,53,000
1,876	31,29,750

The paid up business for the year under report i.e. Rs. 31,29,750 is the highest on record since the company was started and is practically three times the amount of the paid up business for the year 1926 and one and a half times the business of the previous year; and the Board have no boubt, you will regard this as very satisfactory. The volume of the business offered during five months ending May 1929 maintains the steady progress achieved during the year under report and points to the growing popularity of the company.

Premium Income:—

The income under this head also shows a satisfactory advance from Re. 4,01,175/13/2 in the year 1927 to Rs. 5,16,394/9/3 in the year under report.

Income from interest dividends and rent during the year after the deduction of income tax, increased by nearly 25 per cent to Rs. 70,075/2/4 against Rs. 52,690/2/4 the income for the previous year under the same heads.

LIFE FUND.

The Life Insurance Fund of the of the company was Rs. 10,58,313/5/3 at the begining of the year; whereas at the colse of the year it increased to Rs. 12,50,112/12/8 after laying aside the sum of Rs. 15, 197,14/7 for depreciation on the company's building. As the shareholders are aware th eannual nret payable to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the site on which the company's building stands, comes to the high figures of over Rs. 26,500. Your Directors feel that the Company's financial position would be further strengthened if a substantial reduction in the rent payable to the Port Trust could be secured. Whether in the matter of the amounts assured or premiums and interest received, there has been an all round progress in the activities of the company during the year.

By death amounted to Rs. 1 28,095/10/9 and by maturity to Rs. 30,513/12/- including bonus. As the company gets older and its business expands, the claim amounts naturally increase; it may be stated however that these figures are within expectations.

The Company's actuary is now preparing the triennial valuation for the period ending December 1928. His report will be available in a weey or two; the Directors are hopeful that the results of the valuation will enable them to recommend the declaration of dividend and bonus to shareholders and policy holders.

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BARODA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

TWO LADIES NOMINATED FOR FIRST TIME

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 29.

The life of the present Baroda city Municipal Corporation is expiring from 1st August 1929 the election of new members took place recently. This time one lady candidate Dr. Dahigouri Trivedi stood as a candidate for election from one of the wards but was defeated by an influential candidate. She is however nominated by the Sarsuba Mr. Manilal Nanavati.

For showing equal sympathy to both the parties that is Mahakshtriyas and Gujarati from the official side, Mrs. Snehalata Pagar, the Principal of the Female Training College is also nominated.

CENSORSHIP OF SCHOOL-BOOKS

(Continued from page 6).

P. I., but the D. P. I. did not care to investigate. The author himself felt the humiliation in printing a revised edition of the book but the wonderful committee did not notice a single mistake in it.

FANTASTIC OBJECTIONS.

6. Books are rejected on fantastic grounds. The committee never discloses its reasons and therefore the instances given below cannot be supported by documentary evidence. But care is taken in all cases to ascertain informally that the facts noted below are true.

(a) Principal R. P. Paranjpye quotes in his speech some interesting illustrations which are worth reading.

(b) 'Algebra' written by Prof. V. A. Apte is rejected because a member of the committee does not like *his* (Prof. Apte's) presentation of the subject. Prof. Apte is a teacher of Mathematics of a long standing and the book submitted by him is is only a translation of his Marathi book which is sanctioned. Obviously the book becomes objectionable in its English dress.

(c) Arithmetic books written by Mr. G. M. Deshmukh were for a long time not sanctioned because it is said some members thought that Arithmetic was better taught without a text-book. I agree with the committee in this view but it is not the business of the committee to control the teaching methods by with-holding sanction to books not accepting its view.

(d) An illustration of a less objectionable character is to be found in the rejection of a grammar book written by Mr. N. V. Apte, ex-headmaster, Practising School, Poona. In his book he advocates a new method of parsing which the committee does not like. The committee would have done well to sanction the books and allow the school-masters to accept the method or reject it.

(e) Books are often rejected because they are costly. It is difficult to understand why the text-book committee should pay any attentoin to the cost of a book. If an author demands a high price the schools will refuse to accept his books. The proper method for the committee would be to sanction the books and ask the authors or the publishers to reduce the price if possible.

(f) Recently sanction was withheld to a book because it used the word *'wadane'* for conversion. A missionary member objected to the word because the original meaning of it indicated a fall. It would be impossible to write books if members ignored the current meanings of words and investigated their meanings three hundred years ago. But supposing the objection was valid in this case, the correct procedure would have been to ask the author to expunge the word from later editions.

IGNORING A GREAT HISTORIAN

(g) Mr. G. S. Sardesai is a historian of great repute and is regarded as a person of sane views. Two years ago I discovered that his school history was not on the sanctioned list although it had passed through several editions. The book was sent to the committee and the sanction was delayed for years for some unknown reasons. (Principal Paranjpye refers to it in his speech in 1916).

(h) Sanction is necessary not only for books, but for maps and charts, atlases and copy books. Fortunately boys can still use caps without any Departmental sanction.

(i) Sometimes manuscripts are accepted by the committee and sometimes they are not so accepted. One would think that maps, charts and copy books are better submitted as manuscripts but the committee thinks otherwise. Recently a gentleman was asked to submit his copy books in a printed form. Is this not unnecessary expense and hardship to a poor man?

(j) Books written for use as text-b oks are sanctioned as library books or prize books. A book of English hi tory written by the late Principal Fraser was sanctioned as a book of English language. An arithmetic book written by the late Principal Bharda for class use was sanctioned as a prize book. Books sanctioned as suitable for prizes are not to be regarded as suitable for class teaching. .....

(7) Not the censorship itself but the way in which it is exercised is objectionable and that makes the public question the bonafides of the committee. A teacher is not permitted to use his own book in his own class or in the classes under his control. Orally the teacher can teach what he likes, he can dictate his notes and can even give them in a typed form. But if he puts his ideas in print and uses the book in his class the Department will object. He must get the book sanctioned before using it. India alone can tolerate this nonsense.

PARTIALITY OF TREATMENT.

8 I have never known the committee to exercise its power to reject an English book because it gives a false description of India and her people or because it contains statements disagreeable to Indian mind. It would indeed be difficult to point to a single book published by English firms rejected by the committee. They are always acceptable.

9. The worst feature of the work of the committee is that it does not give detailed reasons for its rejection and the author cannot defend himself in public nor can he, therefore, submit a reformed edition of his book.

It is possible to extend this list but it is unnecessary. I hope I have made it long enough to prove that the grievance is acute and needs to be looked after. I do not know if the Departments of Education in other countries exercise such censorship. In India it was probably introduced to give educational guidance to headmasters who badly needed it in the days of the infancy of modern education in India; and it was probably made rigorous at a time when Government feared unwholesome political views would find access in the school rooms. Things are entirely changed now. There are in this Presidency some schools managed by persons educationally superior to most of the members of the committee and in the non co-operation days of 1920-22 the schools as a group proved that they stood for moderation and commonsense and refused to be drawn into the whirl of political agitation. Time has therefore come for a radical improvement in the mode of working of the committee so as to convert it from an obstructive into a helpful agency.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS.

I make the following suggestions:—

(a) A headmaster should be free to use any book he likes, for one year. If the book he chooses be not on the sanctioned list he should report his choice to the Inspector, who should be authorised to stop the use of the book, only if it is morally or politically mischievous. If on the other hand the choice is not objectionable on these grounds the Inspector should submit the book to the committee and obtain a formal sanction before the end of the year.

(b) No sanction should be necessary for an author using his own book in his own class or classes under his direct control.

(c) The committee should be asked never to refuse sanction to a book—

i. because it advocates a particular method of teaching.
ii. because the committee considers it unnecessary,
iii. because its price is high,
iv. because it contains words or sentences not liked by one or two members of the committee.

(d) If a book is rejected the committee should always give detailed reasons for its decision. It may similarly make suggestions for improvement in the sanctioned books but the author should be free to accept them or not, unless they are of a vital character.

(e) Whenever a book is submitted to a committee a provisional sanction should be issued in a week after a preliminary inspection by the secretary. The final decision should as a rule not be delayed beyond six months.

(f) The committee should be clearly informed that it is none of its business to control the teaching practice in the class room or to prevent the introduction of any innovations. Sanction should not be refused to a book unless it aims at teaching morally or politically objectionable things.

FAREWELL TO MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE

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Bombay Journalists "at Home"

A pleasant function took place on Sunday morning at the Club rooms of the Journalists Association of India when the members were "At Home" to Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Intelligence, Associated Press of India, on the eve of his departure for Geneva to take charge of his duties in the International Labour Secretariat. A fairly large number of journalists turned up to wish "bon voyage" to Mr. Chatterjee, a very popular figure both in journalist and social circles in Bombay. Mr. L. G. Khare took the chair.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, in proposing the toast of the guest of the day paid a well deserved tribute to Mr. Chatterjee. In Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Brelvi said, he had always found a willing colleague and an obliging friend. Mr. Chatterjee was perhaps the oldest journalist present in the gathering. He had always helped many a young aspiring journalist to success. He was not only popular among members of his own profession but had also a very large circle of friends among all classes of Bombay's citizens. His selection for a responsible post in the International Labour Office was not merely an honour to himself but also an honour to Indian journalism. His work at Geneva would bring him in contact with representative men and women from all countries and especially with journalists and Mr. Brelvi had no doubt Mr. Chatterjee would utilise his opportunity to create among them a better understanding of the conditions in his country and if its ideas and aspirations. Mr. Brelvi also trusted that Mr. Chatterjee would soon be able to see that the services of other Indian journalists are entertained by the League of Nations as well as in the International Labour Office. On behalf of the Association he wished Mr. Chatterjee a happy and successful career at Geneva.

Mr. S. Sadanand in seconding the toast associated himself with all that Mr. Brelvi had said. Mr. Chatterjee was the man who helped him to join journalism and he would always be grateful to him for that though after his his experience, he (Mr. Sadanand) would dissuade every young man not to join a profession, that had for the present, for the majority of its members, nothing to offer than hard struggling and uphill work with practically no prizes or allurements to sustain the same.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami in further supporting the toast paid a tribute to the qualities of head and heart of Mr. Chatterjee. He hoped that Mr. Chatterjee from his seat in the Labour Secretariat, Geneva, would not forget his fellow-members of the journalist Association and do his best to get the Association which shortly proposes to be a registered Trade Union, recognised in International circles.

Mr. Misquitta joined in paying a tribute to Mr. Chatterjee. Though he did not know him personally he had heard much of him and he wished him "bon voyage" and the best of luck.

Mr. L. G. Khare in a humorous little speech congratulated Mr. Chatterjee on his going to a country, which one may say was overflowing with milk and honey in so far as they were told that milk, house-rent and education—three things that matter—were cheaper in Geneva than anywhere else in the world. He could picture the beautiful villa that Mr. Chatterjee would occupy on the banks of Lake Leman and he had no doubt that the traditions of hospitality for which Mr. and Mrs. Chatterjee were well known in Bombay would be continued there. He looked forward to Mr. Chatterjee disseminating correct news about India in International circles and to send to the Indian Press interesting and educative news items. He wished him "bon volage".

Mr. Chatterjee in replying to the toast said that he was overcome with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for all the good things said about him by Mr. Brelvi and other friends. He wished he deserved even half of all that was said in praise of him. He was very sorry to leave Bombay which had become his home and where he had always found hospitality and friendship. But there were circumstances that made him leave this city and he assured them that it was not without a wrench in his heart that he had to bid farewell to warm friends and kind colleagues. His only consolation in going to Geneva was to be of some little service to his country and his profession.

Referring to Mr. Khare's speech, he assured the gathering on behalf of himself and Mrs. Chatterjee that if any member of the journalist profession found his way to Geneva he could always find a warm welcome in his little villa. He would go further and say on behalf of Mrs. Chatterjee that she would be very glad to play the mother to any son or daughter of a brother journalist who might send his children to Geneva for education.

He once more thanked the friends for the honour done to him and he was glad, he carried their good wishes with him.

Tea and light refreshments brought the gathering to an end.

HINDUSTAN SEVA DAL

—:o:—

Pt, Jawaharlal's Call

BE SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM

ALLAHABAD CITY, June 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following fervent appeal for men and women on behalf of the Hindustani Seva Dal (National Volunteer Organisation):—

In an imperfect and suffering world there are a host of righteous causes deserving support. They are all worthy enough, but to-day in India there is one supreme cause, the cause of Freedom to which all others must necessarily give precedence. Gradually but surely the mighty giantess that is India is again stretching her limbs. How shall we her sons and dadghters help her so that she may be free again? How many of us remember and realise the significance of the date which will end an epoch giving place to another with a larger vision, a new ideology and more effective methods of action? How do we prepare for this day and its after march? Surely the best way is to have as many trained and disciplined soldiers of Freedom as possible, for Freedom will be won not by the shouting crowds but by the disciplined and efficient workers who shout little and do much.

BE SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM.

The Hindustani Seva Dal is performing this task of training and disciplining these soldiers of India. Join it yourself if you have the fire of youth in you and be proud of belonging to the army of Indian Freedom. But if you for any reason are unable to do so or if age has lessened your activity and your blood does not tingle and course through your veins as it used to do, none the less help the Dal with money. Men and money are wanted for our National Army. Give us both if you can or at least one of these. Many cannot immediately spare the time for the training. They can become associates of the Dal. And everybody can contribute something to the funds of the Dal.

TO THE PUNJAB.

31st of December is coming. What have you done so far? What will you do? Get ready for it through the Hindustani Seva Dal. To the young men and to the young [illegible] of the Punjab I would specially appeal to join the Hindustani Seva Dal and to help it in every way. They have to shoulder the burden of the Congress this year and they have to shoulder a heavier burden very long. Let them prepare for it by training themselves under the banner of the Seva Dal and becoming efficient instruments for giving effect to the national resolve.—Free Press.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

—:o:—

SUGGESTION TO REGISTER IT AS A TRADE UNION

The fourth annual general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India was held in the Rooms of the Association on Sunday morning to adopt the report of the work done by the Association during the year 1928 and to elect office-bearers for the new year. Mr. L. G. Khare presided.

At the outset, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, presented the report together with the statement of accounts for the year which was unanimously adopted. The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1929:—

President:—Dr. Annie Besant.

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, K. C. Roy and N. C. Kelkar.

Members of the Executive Committee.—Messrs. K. Natarajan (Chairman), C. A. Rebello, E. R. Heerjibehedin, K. P. Khadilkar, L. G. Khare, G. V. Sirur, J. B. Vatcha, A. V. Misquita, S. Sadanand and S. A. Brelvi (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

It was suggested at the meeting that steps should be taken to register the Association under the Trades Union Act. After some discussion it was resolved that the question of registration should be referred to the Executive Committee of the Association for consideration.

ATTACK ON POVERTY

What James Maxton Expects from Labour Government

"Well, Jimmy, what do you think of it?" That was my inevitable question when I met Maxton on his first visit to London after the Election. There were two features of the results about which he was specially pleased: first, "the big Labour advance", and second, "the return of so many fine Socialists with a good record of service to the Movement." Maxton has always been eager that the Parliamentary Party should reflect the spirit of the rank and file, and he feels that the new Party has been strengthened by the addition of men and women whose Socialist attitude and work have proved their convictions and sincerity, writes A. M. in the "New Leader".

WHAT DO YOU EXPECT?

"And what do you expect from the new Government?" I asked.

"It is not possible to overestimate the difficulties and dangers which confront it", he said, "its minority position, the problems that face it, the attitude of the opposing Parties, the antagonism of the Press, the recalcitrance of the financiers, landlords and big employers, who have no real love for Labour, despite the appearance of good grace with which they have accepted the 'fait accompli' of a Labour Government."

"But these obstacles can be overcome?"

"The difficulties and dangers are so great", he responded emphatically, "that the Labour Government will be wise if it proceeds on the basis that—'they are not there'. It will only get into greater difficulties if it begins to take them into account. If it is impressed by the difficulties, it will become so oppressed by them that it will do nothing. It should proceed straightforwardly with its task without shrinking."

"What do you think it should do?"

"It should bend all its attention to the conditions of the millions of people who have entrusted it with the responsibility of Government. I expect the new Government to make a determined attack on the poverty of the people. Every week since I became a Member of Parliament I have received on the average about a hundred letters telling tales of human suffering which is easily removable. I expect these cases of suffering to cease under a Labour Government within twelve months."

"By what method?"

"The social machinery for doing this is in existence. It has been created in past years by all three political Parties—each has contributed something towards its construction. None of the Parties can object, therefore, to it being properly used, even if the cost of efficiency is somewhat higher than inefficiency. The object is to prevent the destitution of the victims of our social system. I expect the Labour Government to prove its efficiency by realising this object."

"What about 'Socialism in Our Time'?"

"I realise the Government does not possess a mandate for 'Socialism in Our Time', but I and a very large section of the Labour Party in Parliament have such a mandate. I hope we shall fulfil it by advocating our proposals on the floor of the House of Commons. In doing so, I and all my I. L. P. colleagues will choose the appropriate Parliamentary circumstances and conditions for our action."

THE DUTY OF THE I. L. P.

"And the I. L. P. in the country?"

"The I. L. P. in the country has the same opportunity. I hope the mood will not arise that now that we have a Labour Government we have only to fold our hands and wait for the arrival of Socialism. We have to make the people in the country understand, appreciate and accept Socialism and all its implications to an extent never yet realised. That is distinctly the task of the I. L. P."

"Do you think we can get far towards the solution of our problems without Socialist measures?"

"I do not believe that the major problems of the country can be solved under Capitalism. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden, even with the assistance of Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. Thomas, cannot run Capitalism any more successfully than Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin. Their policy must be directed towards ending it."

"On what lines?"

"The line of advance seems to me to follow this order:—

"1. Re-condition your population.

"2. Re-condition your country.

"3. OWN your country.

"It will be found that if we try earnestly to do the first and second, that they will only be fully possible when the third is realised."

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

"Do you think the Government can last?"

"Mr. MacDonald has suggested that the duration of his Government should be two years. I see no reason why the process of by-elections and other changes should not give this Government a majority within a short time, and why it should not last the full Parliamentary term of five years."

"What is your view of the personnel of the Government?"

"Many representatives of capitalist newspapers have endeavoured to extract from me criticisms of the new Government, and statements as to my proposed attitude towards it in the new House of Commons. I made my criticisms as to the tendencies and directions of the Labour Movement at the time of the Cook-Maxton manifesto. We carried those criticisms to the Labour Party Conference and to the Trades Union Congress, and I accepted the defeat which we received by the democratic vote of the working class organisations of this country. Since then I have worked strenuously to bring about the electoral triumph of Labour. Even though I do not agree with the policy adopted, I shall watch the Government apply it in practice in the most friendly spirit.

"There are certain matters", Mr. Maxton added, "that are of vital importance to the I. L. P., and, of course, I must maintain my right to voice them in the House of Commons. I hope that I shall be able to choose occasions when I can best further our aims without causing embarrassment to my colleagues in the Government."

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PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD

The Annual Training Class in Co-operation which used to be held under the auspices of the Central Education Board of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, in the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building of the Institute in the third week of July, will this year be replaced by a more comprehensive courses to be conducted by the Bombay Co-operative School. The School is intended to afford facilities for students wishing to study for (1) the Co-operative Certificate Examination, (11) the Co-operative Diploma Examination and (111) the Bank Officers' Diploma Examination, which form Courses Nos. vi, vii and viii in the scheme of Co-operative Education framed by the Board. Officers of the Co-operative Department and of Indian States who may not be able to attend the full terms of the school, can take advantage of the Refresher Course referred to below to be held in the last week of September.

The work will be spread over two terms, in such a way that in the first term commencing from the 1st July each year, the course as laid down for the Co-operative certificate Examination would be finished and in the second term the subjects for the Co-operative Diploma Examination, the Bank Officers' Examination and the G.D.C.A Examination would be taught.

Each term will consist of 12 weeks 1st July to 30th September and 15th November to 28th February with ten days for Christmas.

Each week there will be five lectures, usually on Saturdays and Sundays—2 lectures on Saturdays and three on Sundays.

It is proposed to have the Refresher Course in the last week of September for the Honorary Organisers, Auditors, Clerks and others connected with the Co-operative Department. Regular students of the Bombay School will be allowed to take advantage of this course as a sort of revision. Officers of the Co-operative Department of Indian States will also be admitted to the course if the States choose to depute them.

The minimum qualification for admission to the School is passing of the School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Students will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 15 per term.

Applications for admission to the Co-operative School should be made in writing to the Secretary, Bombay Co-operative School, 2, Bakehouse Lane Fort Bombay, on or before the 25th June 1929 and for admission to the Refresher Course on or before the 10th August 1929.

The Co-operative Certificate Examination will be held in October 1929 and the candidates wishing to appear for the same will have to pay Re. 4/- as an Examination Fee. The Diploma Examinations will be held in March 1930. Fee for the Examinations is Rs. 10/-.

There will be two Papers of 100 marks each viz; (1) Law and Principles of Co-operation, (2) Theory and Practice of Co-operation for the Co-operative Certificate Examination.

For the Co-operative Diploma Examination there will be two papers of 100 marks each on an one of the following subjects:—

(1) Co-operative Credit;

(11) Co-operative Production & Distribution, (Urban).

(111) Co-operative Production and Distribution, (Rural).

For the Bank Officers' Diploma Examination, candidates, will be examined in the following subjects:—

(1) Co-operative Banking—1 Paper of 100 marks.

(11) Banking Accounts and Office Management—1 Paper of 100 marks.

(111) Agricultural Supply and Marketing—1 Paper of 100 marks.

The Co-operative Diploma and Bank Officers' Diploma will not be awarded to those who have not passed the Co-operative Certificate Examination.

BOOT LEGGING GANG

COUNT DE POLIGNAC UNDER ARREST

The family of Count Maxence de Polignac, so astonishingly arrested in New York on a charge of bootlegging and released on heavy bail, are among the biggest people in the Rheims champagne trade. His father, the Marquis de Polignac, is the owner of famous brands and a leading figure in societies for increasing the exportation of French wines. The activities of these are concentrated rather on the hopeless task of inducing America to become "wet" again than, what would seem more natural, on that of increasing trade with countries where it is not yet a breach of the law to drink or deal in wine.

Count Maxence, who is married to an American, takes an active part in the champagne business as a sort of super-traveller for the family brands. Very large quantities of wine are shipped nowadays to Canada, much of which no doubt finds its way into the United States, as the shippers are of course well aware, and Count de Polignac had been in Canada on business just before his visit to New York.

IN HOTEL ROOMS.

In his rooms at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel a quantity of expensive wine and liqueurs were seized which the Count is reported here to have stated were for his personal consumption during his return voyage to France. That, however, would not entitle him to their possession on American soil.

He was arrested in the course of raids on a large number of people who are alleged to form the bootlegging which supplies the "best people" in New York with the finest brands of liquor. It appears that all the best qualities of champagne, whisky and liqueurs are increasingly easy to obtain in America, though at increasingly high prices, the cost of a bottle of real champagne being £5 and upwards. Powerful Franco-American financial syndicates undoubtedly exist for shipping cargoes to spots within convenient reach of the United States and Prohibition agents appear to have thought that Count de Polignac was behind one of these.

£5,000 BAIL.

In Paris it is regarded as unlikely that he would have any direct connection with this business, though his firm could hardly guard itself against its wines getting into the hands of the bootleggers even if it desired to. The incident, however, is considered here to be significant of the determination of the Hoover Administration to stop the bootlegging traffic by arresting whenever possible those with an interest in it, even if an indirect one, who have hitherto been immune. Count de Polignac for his part was allowed to sail for home after depositing £5,000 bail. When he returns to New York, where he, and his wife are socially prominent he will doubtless have to refrain from keeping ample cases of the family champagne in his hotel apartment.

On top of this incident the French wine trade has been greatly distressed by the decision of Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador at Washington, to abandon the diplomatic privilege of importing liquor for the use of himself and his staff.

His action follows the recent official decision that such consignment must be taken from the docks in an embassy lorry driven by an embassy official; but the wine trade naturally regards it as the surrender of an important principle.—"C. and M. Gazette."

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Mr. Pantulu on Its Importance

ONLY WEAPON TO FIGHT CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM

"Co-operation and Nation-building" was the subject of an illuminating address by the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, member of the Council, at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening. Mr. S. C. Joshi presided.

The Chairman in his opening remarks highly praised for the many good results which the lecturer had achieved in the field of co-operation. Mr. Pantulu's ideas were not derived from books only, but were the result of practical and experimental work in that direction. He was therefore fully aware of the many difficulties that lay in the path of the progress of the movement in this country.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT. THE SALVATION.

"If there is any movement for the amelioration of the masses which suits the Indian conditions, it is not Communist or the Socialist movement", remarked Mr. Pantulu. He said that very often young men complained that it was difficult for them to get an opening in public services but if they only realised what a vast field there was for every patriotic Indian in the direction of social reform, they would cease complaining. Every citizen who had the capacity to serve or to take up social service for that was the way which would lead India to Swaraj. One of the avenues of social service lay in the field of co-operation.

ECONOMIC CAUSES, THE ROOT EVIL.

Proceeding, Mr. Pantulu declared that most of the present-day troubles were due to economic causes. Co-operation merely meant that instead of each working individually all worked together for the economic welfare of themselves. The Co-operative movement was not a new movement. It played an important part in the early beginnings of human life. But later as civilisation progressed the movement went into decadence and individualism and individual efforts replaced the old co-operative ideal and co-operative practice. Citing the instance of a city like Bombay he said he saw very little of what was called co-operation between the employers and the employees. Each mill-worker lived for himself and looked after himself only and each mill-owner looked forward to make larger and larger profits on his investments. It was this that gave cause for frequent disputes. Such a state of affairs would never have existed if both the owners and the workers had taken to the co-operative movement. The Co-operative movement having been in existence in India from very old days, he said, it was worthwhile to conduct research work with a view to find how the movement was worked in those times. The practices and methods then in vague might perhaps be adopted to advantage in those times.

In Western countries, the speaker said, the Co-operative movement took its birth out of the revolt of the poor against the inequitable distribution of the wealth amassed by their labour. The workers combined themselves into huge co-operative societies to counteract the exploitation of the capitalist. The movement had become so strong in that country that more than one-third of the population were co-operators and depended upon co-operative societies for the necessities of life.

"There is no better agency official or non-official to finance the needy and the hard-up agriculturists. The Co-operative movement is a great economic factor which would help to reconstruct India. The need of this movement is all the more pressing at the present time in view of the fact that agriculture, industries and general trade are practically destroyed by foreign competition", concluded the speaker.

TRIBUTE TO LATE SALVATION ARMY CHIEF

MEETING AT C. J. HALL

A memorial meeting was held on Sunday evening by the Salvation Army in Bombay for General Bramwell Booth, their late chief. The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was crowded with an audience which paid its respectful tribute to the son of the founder of the Army who had worthily carried on the traditions of the father. The hymns sung at the gathering and the speeches made on the occasion struck a dignified and joyous note. The various speakers from the Army emphasized that they did not mourn in mere sorrowful mood the loss of their Chief, but that they were conscious that a great soul devoted to social service had been laid at rest after years of hard work and had left behind a legacy to be proud of, an efficient organisation whose sphere of useful activity extended to all parts of the world. The Chief Secretary, Lt.-Colonel Prakram Singh, who was the first speaker narrated his experiences of writing with General Bramwell Booth. The Chief was a man who took all trouble to go down to the minutest detail in tackling the various problems which confronted him. During his time the Army had widened its field of work enormously having branches in 83 different countries and colonies, with 1,500 social agencies and societies for its welfare work. Sir Reginald Spence, the Sheriff of Bombay, who addressed the meeting next, confessed that like many other young men in the early 80s, he too began in his youthful ignorance by scoffing at the Army but very soon he had to change his opinion. They were doing a great work, a work which was lasting in its effect and beneficial to all humanity. The last speaker was Lt.-Commander Jara Veera who gave an account of how rapidly the work of the Army had grown and how very much the indomitable zeal and undefatigable devotion to duty of their late Chief had contributed to this expansion. The Army had now 24,000 officers. Lt.-Colonel Dayasagar translated the last speaker's address in Hindi and after singing the closing song of consecration the proceedings terminated.

SALVATION ARMY HOME LEAGUE

A correspondent writes:—

The meeting held in the Salvation Army's Hall at Byculla last Saturday night took the form of a demonstration in aid of the newly inaugurated "Home League". Lt.-Commissioner Stanley R. Ewens (Jaya Veera) was chairman, and in his introductory remarks stated that already other branches of the Home League had been established, and it was hoped that in the near future this would become an ordinary feature of the Army's work in every corps of the western territory (Bombay Presidency) if not all over India. Special songs were sung by the members in which considerable emphasis was placed upon the cup of tea which is a feature of these gatherings of mothers and daughters.

The Home League Secretary (Mrs. Lt.-Col. Colledge, 'Gunawanti Bai') explained how the object of the league was to enable women to meet each other with a view to learning from each other how to improve their homes, and look after the needs of their husbands and children, improve in cooking, needlework, etc., etc.

The Officer in charge of the Byculla branch gave a very helpful and exciting recitation about how a rumour detrimental to the character of a village person took its rise and was eventually found to have been nothing more than the padre's wife getting a fright from a rat, which the parson promptly disposed of.

Then came the cup of tea, cakes and sweets which everyone paid for amid much merriment.

Following this a little drama was enacted, showing how a little girl from the slums was improved into a most accomplished general servant, at the close of which the little maid put in a plea for 'The Lame Dogs that need Helping over the Style'. The acting was splendid and was all done by Officers connected with the Home League.

Commissioner and Mrs. Ewens in closing said that seeing the demonstration had been such a success (for although a small charge was made for admission, the hall was crowded) they hoped such gathering would be held often, say once a month. Great satisfaction was expressed by all.

RALLYING MODERATES?

Lord Irwin's Mission to England

SIMLA, June 29.

Whatever may be differences of opinion, says the Political Correspondent of the Free Press of India, in regard to the achievements and failures of Lord Irwin during his short period of office, there is agreement that the outstanding characteristic of Lord Irwin is his quality of utmost sincerity. Lord Irwin, therefore, may be expected to do his best to represent to the authorities in England the situation in India as His Excellency has diagonised it.

What is His Excellency's diagonosis of the Indian situation really is must remain a closed book for years to come. At the same time, there is no lack of indications as to the view taken by His Excellency on some of the outstanding aspects of the Indian problem. And having made a close study of the working of His Excellency's mind as disclosed in various actions, and having met and discussed with those who have had privilege of discussing with His Excellency the Indian situation, I am able to give some indications of the picture that is likely to be presented to the Labour Cabinet.

INDIA SEETHING UNREST.

The outstanding impression which His Excellency may be said to carry is that notwithstanding all efforts by the Executive the state of unrest has attained in India uncontrollable dimensions. The unrest is manifesting itself in several forms and shapes. There is the Communistic fireworks, the communal riots, the political unrest, economic agitation, agrarian disturbances, etc. But there is underlying all the unrest one common note the namely increasing hatred of the British.

His Excellency may also be said to be clear in his mind that the surest road to worse chaos and confusion lies through repression and apathy to national aspirations. His Excellency has taken the odium of extending the life of the legislatures, not because His Excellency would checkmate the Congress timetable, but because His Excellency is apprehensive that if general elections be held in India this year there would be a tendency on the part of the Cabinet, whichever Party be in power, to defer legislation on the revised Indian Constitution till the next winter postponing working of the revised Constitution till early in 1933.

A DISASTROUS STEP.

It was represented to His Excellency Lord Irwin at Simla by leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar that the postponement of the working of the revised Constitution till 1933 would be disastrous. No Government can carry on peacefully the governance of India in the present disturbed conditions with a policy of 'wait and see' for two and a half years. Whatever may be the genuineness of the intentions of the Government of India as well as the Government in England in regard to India, it was urged on His Excellency that if the Government had nothing else to offer to political India excepting the formula of "wait and see", Government will be driven against their will to launch on a campaign of repression; and a campaign of repression would kindle in the country a conflagration which would excel the conflagration which Non-Cooperation of Mahatma Gandhi set ablaze in 1921. It has to be remembered in this connection that the Executive Council of the Governor-General had recommended to Lord Irwin that he should order dissolution in the ordinary course. The Executive Council which is dominated by the Civilian coterie which rules the Government of India favoured dissolution not because they respected so greatly the rights of the electorates but because they built up hopes of a rout of the Swarajists and the return of a pronounced reactionary Muslim "bloc" in the general elections. His Excellency, however, finally made up his mind to extend the lifetime of the legislature because His Excellency evidently saw the wisdom of the counsel urged on him by Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar.

A POLICY OF HUSTLING.

The timetable suggested to His Excellency by these two leaders was that it should be possible by a policy of hustling to bring the revised Government of India Act into working by 1931. The revised Government of India Act should be a possibility by the summer of 1930. And the very knowledge that the reformed Constitution would be working by 1931 it was represented would hold in check the impatient political forces in the country which are determined not to tolerate the existing constitution. Let it not be understood that His Excellency either hopes or intends to conciliate the national demand as represented by the Indian National Congress. The assumption seems to be made that there is no common ground possible between the State and the Congress because the latter, it is assumed, does not believe in reconciliation of conflicting Indo-British interests and stands only for destruction of British interests, whether or not they are necessitated in furtherance of Indian interests. Therefore the mission on which His Excellency is proceeding to England may be said to be one of rallying the moderate Indian political school of thought. The difficulty, however, which besets His Excellency is that even the moderate school of thought will accept nothing less than Dominion Status and that the utmost concession that can be expected is that the moderate school may be willing to agree to a transitional period of ten to fifteen years within which there shall be a complete transference of power. The automatic attainment of Dominion Status will have, however, to be guaranteed by the Statute.

AGAINST RALLYING OF MODERATES?

In this connection, two questions have to be answered. One is how far has His Excellency the support of his Cabinet. The other is; what is likely to be His Excellency's attitude towards the communal question. There is no hiding the fact that there is not much sympathy with his Excellency's plans for rallying even the Moderates. And as regards the communal question Lord Irwin has a very clear perception. His Excellency is not a believer in the policy of 'divide and rule'. While His Excellency will be the last to deny the necessity in any scheme of Indian constitution for safeguards for minority communities, at the same time a policy which has led to the birth of the All-Parties Muslim isolating so sober-minded leader as Mr. Jinnah is not a policy which can be said to have His Excellency's approval.

If the Labour Government is in earnest about solving the Indian poblem and proposes to take a big step forward His Excellency may be expected not only not to oppose it but to throw his weight on the side of progress.

The question may be asked: Why has His Excellency been party to Meerut prosecutions if His Excellency is alive to root cause. The answer is: Therein lies the secret of bureaucratic Government. What the bureaucracy proposes not even the head of Administration resist. With the present Constitution as it stands, the Meerut prosecutions could not but be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE.

And then there is the last question: what about Indian economic aspirations. I have reasons for stating that His Excellency will not fail to bear in mind the problems raised by Mr. Haji's Coastal Traffic Bill as well as the sufferings of the Indian Textile Industry. It is not as well known as it ought to be that on the eve of the debate in the Assembly in the last Simla session there was a conference at the Viceregal Lodge when the issues raised by the Coastal Bill of Mr. Haji were discussed and an offer was made that if the Bill was either withdrawn or discussion adjourned "sine die", Government would immediately appoint a small Committee with unofficial majority and Indian chairman to recommend measures other than coastal reservation for developing a national mercantile marine. The offer was rejected because it was felt that no new fact could be brought out which was not brought out by the Indian Mercantile Committee, and coastal reservation was the only effective method.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Similarly, in regard to the textile industry, there is reason to state that while the final decision as to the attitude of the Government of India towards the demand for an additional duty on foreign cloth will be left to the Viceregal Cabinet as a whole to decide, instead of to any of the individual departments as the Finance or the Commerce Department His Excellency has conveyed to the Cabinet that the Government of India must not fail to take note of the fact that the Bombay textile industry is in process of collapse and that the collapse of the industry cannot be viewed with equanimity.—Free Press.

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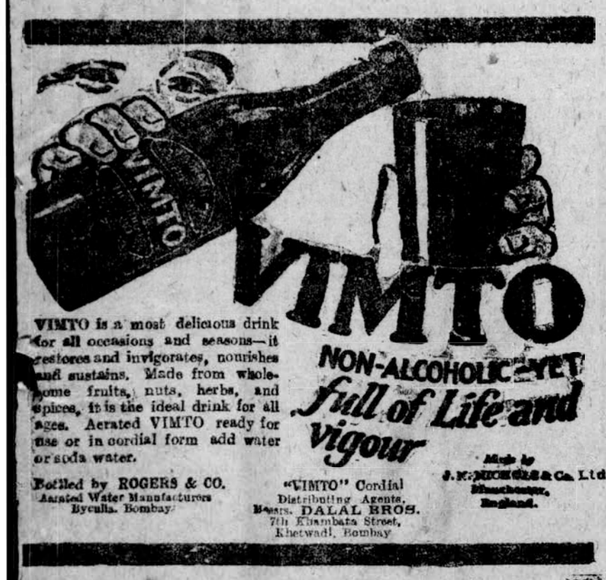

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What the People Say

BIRTH CONTROL AND BOMBAY CORPORATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The other day a proposal made by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in the Corporation for consideration by the Medical Relief Committee of the feasibility of giving at Municipal dispensaries and hospitals full and detailed information and instruction to the public regarding birth control ought to have deserved a greater attention than it did, by our city fathers. It is time to brush aside this shamefaced and timid attitude towards a problem which is at present a matter of greatest importance, occupying the minds of many eminent writers and thinkers. This was the first time, I believe that this subject was discussed in a public body, and I regret that it was turned down without even discussing at length the merits of the case which is expected from such a responsible body like the Corporatioon.

Birth control in theory and practice is an established fact in this century in every advanced countries of the West; and for good or evil it is to be accepted. There is no use of deceiving oneself in this matter. But the question is whether in India the knowledge is sufficiently wide-spread as to reach the middle and the labour classes who are in the greatest need of it. The spread of this knowledge, helps to alleviate the misery of the working class and solve some of the most difficult economic problems connected with labour. Who does not know that among this class there is birth rate to an undesirable extent which tells not only on the health of the hard-working mother but also on the slender wages of the poor labourers. It is his own children who compete with him in the labour market and thereby aggravate unemployment and such other evils. This is a truth that no one denies. There is no use in tall talks about raising the standard of life of the working class unless true causes of poverty and disease are analysed and proper remedies suggested.

Many books are written by economists and doctors on this subject. I do not want to do anything more than suggest the educated public to read them approaching the subject with an unbiassed mind and weigh the merits and demerits of the case.

As regards the question of reducing high infant mortality by means of birth control I wonder how there can be any doubt on this point. Is it not a patent fact warranted by figures, that the shorter the intervals between birth and greater frequency, the larger the number of deaths in proportion to birth among children of tender age? The plea that in Holland, the most advanced in this respect, the birth rate is higher is not a proper argument to refute the above statement but on the other hand it proves the truth of the statement. The question is not so much about decreasing the birth rate as decreasing the death rate. Again, the birth rate in Holland is higher in recent years on account of various other causes the principle one being the war-scare. Even in this case, I think, it is not the birth rate that is higher but the average duration of life among them. It does not require much intellectual labour to arrive at a correct conclusion when one sees the actual causes of death among infants are not epidemics but inherent weakness in them owing to what I call starvation i nthe wombs of defeminate and worn out women. They are, consequently, unable to resist any desease that may be prevalent. "It is important to notice" says Dr. Marie Stopes, "that Holland the country in Europe (until the war-scare) the most advanced in relation to birth control, where every one takes care that the children shall be well and voluntarily conceived has greatly increased its survival rate. It has the lowest infant mortality" in Europe, and it has saved itself the cost and wastage of innumerable babies' coffins, while actually accelerating its rate of increase of population. America, on the other hand, where the outrageous 'Comstock' laws confuse wise scientific control with illegal abortion of lives already begun and labels them both as obscene, has, by thus preventing people from obtaining decent hygienic knowledge, fostered criminal and illicit operations. Women driven to despair, to madness, by the incessant horror of pregnancies they dread, while by hook or crook from the street corner or the gutter, find out how to strangle the life which should never have begun."

Having impresed upon the subject and answered one of the objections, I now turn to meet the other objection, namely, that the spread of this knowledge tends to corrupt the public morals. I believe this is the reason and the only important reason why this valuable suggestion was rejected blindly inspite of knowing the benefits derived from it. Here again I cannot do anything better than quote the words of that sincere and ardent advocate of birth control, Dr. Marie Stopes. "Some who would otherwise welcome the spread of knowledge on this important subject," says she, "fear an increase of promiscuous relations as the result. It appears, however, that the type of person who desires to lead an irregular life has long had access to sufficient information to satisfy such requirements, while the virtuous mother has been helpless in her ignorance of how to control her motherhood in the interest of her children. Daily experience in the birth control clinic bears this out in a convincing manner. Hundreds of worn and wretchedly over-burdened mothers have applied for the help given by knowledge but not a couple of flighty young people. The latter can get crude information from their companions."

In view of these facts, it is meaningless to argue otherwise and try to suppress this part of precious knowledge. It is certainly not in the interest of humanity. I have nothing but admiration for the bold attitude of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas who moved the proposition and of Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar who seconded it. It may be hoped, at any rate, that time might change the views held by the Corporation and something really useful might be done in this matter.

—Yours,—etc.,

"ESSEX."

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—I am glad to see that Prof. Karve has lost no time in drawing attention to the nonsensical remarks made by some Corporators the other day regarding Birth Control. I can quite imagine the impractibility of teaching an ignorant population such a measure but, I cannot understand any intelligent and well-informed person calling this immoral. What is immoral in it? I would like to ask what is more immoral:—irresponsible breeding by people who cannot afford to rear many children, or intelligent control which ensures more comfort and happiness in a family with moderate means? Irresponsible breeding, among its many evils, helps to swell the population of a country beyond its sustaining capacity. Unless relieved by pestilence and famine war is the only ressource in the irresistible necessity for expansion. Such was the case with Germany, and its caused the last Great War. In lesser degree, of course, irresponsible breeding crowds our streets with undesirables, fills our graveyards with immature and diseased offsprings, fills our jails with criminals, and our workshops with unfair competition. In other words, it makes the struggle for existence more grim and deadly, and it intensifies the tragedies of life.

Small wonder that to-day the consensus of of intelligent opinion is in favour of Birth Cotrol. Most scientists and social workers are in favour of it, but would be philosophers, dreamers, preachers, idealists and fanatics are usually against it. Sir James Barr, the eminent English Physician, recently said that those who favour irresponsible breeding and were against birth control were generally people who profit by it. Statesmen, who have an eye for "food for cannon", naturally like to see a large population, the Churches desire nothing better than a very large ignorant population from which they can easily draw their members. Hence it is that the Roman Church is so opposed to brith control. People who derive their ideas of morality and immorality from such teachers will repeat parrot-like what they say. This explains why Mr. A. Soares, who I believe is a teacher in a religious school, repeated so gibly the other day what he has heard the priests say. I would invite him to read a little the other side of the question, "*What I Believe*" by Bertrand Russell, F.R.S., for instance, and if he is broad minded enough to admit it, which *I de me doot*, he would perhaps realize that priestly wisdom is not always the best, but very often the worst to follow. Their advice on Birth Control at any rate, is the worst for mankind to follow. We have had the experience for the last 1900 years. —Yours etc.,

SIGNOR.

POLICE PROSECUTOR

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The recent appointment of a Small Causes Court Junior practitioner to the post of a Police Prosecutor has caused considerable astonishment in the legal circle. The result is contrary to all expectations. Perhaps the term Advocate seems to be more fascinating than Vakil, High Court. It is, however, the experience in the local criminal courts or ability that counts more than high sounding degrees.

Of the Presidency Magistrates presiding in the Police Courts in the city of Bombay will have to ransak their memory before they can recall to their minds the appearance made in their respective courts by the newly appointed Prosecutor. His appearances in the Small Causes Court, whether more or less, are beside the point.

Many a lawyer practising in the various Police courts in the city of Bombay has heard his name for the first time. One does not know which of the qualifications mentioned in the notice, which appeared in the columns of the "Times of India", calling upon the candidates to apply for the said post, the learned Prosecutor possesses more than his competitors. What must have been the considerations, which led the authorities concerned to ignore at the claims of those who have put in more than 13 years' practice solely in the Criminal Courts? If the post was to be conferred upon a particular individual for some reason or other, where was the necessity of inviting applications for the same only to make fools of the applicants? It will be absurd to argue that all the candidates should be taken in when there is only one post. But the fact remains that the post has not fallen to the lot of the fittest and the most competent of the candidates. Indeed Fortune plays a very important part generally.

It was an open secret that a Mahomedan was to be appointed this time, as the Muslim community has not found its representation in the Police Courts, so far as the post of a Police Prosecutor is concerned. The appointment referred to above will serve as an eye-opener to those, who rightly or wrongly believe in the theory that the Government have always a soft corner for the Mussalmans, who at times manage to be at the helm of affairs on the Muslim ticket only.

The abovenamed presumption, however, is reinstted by the fact that the only Muslim candidate who had offered himself for the post, not because he was Muslim but because he was fully accoutred with the required qualifications, to which the certificates given by the two Chief Presidency Magistrates bear ample testimony, was ignored. One could understand the same practitioner's claim being overlooked in the year 1925, when he was too junior and a Police Court lawyer of 10 years' standing was taken up. As a matter of fact strong rumours were as rife in the year 1925 as now in the Police and legal circles that the Muslim candidate was appointed. He was congratulated by many in anticipation of his appointment. Lawyers of all castes and creeds are wonder-struck and extremely sorry to learn that such an intelligent and competent young lawyer, who has not failed to produce favourable impressions upon the minds of the Magistrates before whom he has been appearing for the last five years, should be thrown in the background.

This time the terms of the post are such as to make it unenviable to a lawyer, who has put in more than 5 years' practice. No legal practitioner worth the name would condescend to apply for such a post after 5 years or more only to be humiliated in the end.

Is there even a grain of truth in the sweeping assertion that the Government find it extremely difficult to get suitable Muslim candidates for various posts, when the most deserving candidate is greeted with a judicious denial? Mahomedan practitioners of more than 5 years' standing do not apply. Those who are practising for about 5 years are not taken up. Thus the post of Police Prosecution will not find Muslim representator on it for years to come inspite of Government's pious wishes.—Yours, etc.

A SYMPATHISER.

RELIGION AND BROADCASTING

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being an interested listener of radio since its inception, I agree with the suggestion put forth by Mr. Wadia in your column yesterday to exclude religion from broadcasting altogether. In making such an attempt, the Broadcasting Company must be under the impression either to extend their activities in religious propaganda or it may be to increase the number of Christian listeners. But I imagine the number of Christian listeners must be very insignificant in comparison with that of Indians. What, is the use of preaching the thing which would fall on deaf ears of the majority as most of the devout Christians must be attending the church regularly to hear sermon every week. Hence I would like the Indian Broadcasting Company to make the programme more Indian than Christian, as this is not Europe and to exclude religious propaganda altogether from their items, if they are really in earnest to make broadcasting very popular with their Indian clients.

To avoid further pecuniary loss looking to the majority of their Indian listeners, I make the following suggestions to modify their programme:—

1. To avoid religious propaganda altogether from their programme and to include instead lectures on science, as suggested by Mr. Wadia.
2. To curtail the European programme to one hour only and to increase the hour of Indian programme to two proper.
3. The earlier evening programme should always be European and the latter one to be Indian.
4. In the latter evening programme only two artists should appear instead of three and four, as too many cooks spoil the soup, to make the items livelier and interesting. The Indian artists take some time to tune up their voice after one or two songs.
5. During one day in a week in the evening programme a gramophone concert of Indian records of celebrated artists to be broadcasted.
6. Widest publicity should be carried on in popular newspapers to popularise radio instead of confining their activities in the "Indian Radio Times".—Yours, etc.,

TULSIDAS GULABDAS.

MR. TAIRSEE'S EVIDENCE

—:o:—

To the Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to evidence I gave before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee, my name has been joined with that of the Indian Merchants' Chamber implying that I, as its Chairman, was speaking on its behalf.

This is not so, as the Indian Merchants' Chamber has neither been invited nor volunteered to give evidence.

Will you please publish the above as a matter of fairness to the Chamber and myself.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

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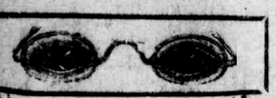

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ORIENT'S CLASH WITH THE OCCIDENT

—:o:—

REVOLUTIONARY, REALISTIC AND DESTRUCTIVE DASH

(BY ROMAIN ROLLAND.)

For a century, in New India this has been the target at which all the arches have shot their arrows—the sea into which have flown in one Ganga-like stream all the torrents of personalities which have surged up from the antique energies of the land. Whatever the difference as between them, from the distance they present the appearance of a majestic "road in motion." Their goal is the same: Unity of mankind through God. And at each relay of the team unity grows larger and gains more and more in precision.

From the beginning to the end, it is the question of co-operation, on a footing of equality of the East and of the West, of the powers of reason with those—not of faith in the accepted uncritical sense which the word has come to bear among exhausted nations in a servile age—but of an intuition vital and penetrating, like the eye on the forehead of the Cyclops which completes, but does not render unnecessary the other two eyes.

A splendid procession of heroes of Spirit—at the beginning and end of which stand two geniuses of vast sweep who have covered the whole range of the thought of their times: Ram Mohan Roy and Aurobindo Ghose—the former dead these hundred years, and the other still in his prime, both of them accomplishing the synthesis of the highest cultures of Asia and of Europe.

INCARNATE UNITY.

That incarnate Unity, which Ram Krishna reached by the sheer genius of his heart alone, which he himself was, and which through him became the Voice of a new catholicity found its St. Paul, though one of a more ample and encyclopaedic mind, in Vivekananda, his great disciple (1863-1902). In his writings and in his preaching, he has taken up the message of the master and reshaped it with his own passion and intellectual grip. He has not only erected to the Unity of the Human Spirit a monument of philosophy in which Western science and Vedantic truths seek to be harmonised, and from which no form of free-thought, be it negation itself, is excluded, he has put an end as well to the separation that existed among his own people between action and meditation, and he has founded an order which resembles those of the earlier, heroic days of Christianity devoting itself equally to the service of god to the service of erring suffering mortal men. This order, the Ram Krishna mission, whose high aim is to produce "the complete man by the three-fold culture of the heart the head and the hand, and whose sole object is to harmonize and bring about the co-operation of the diverse faiths and doctrines of the universe" has created a constellation or monasteries, schools, and institutions for social service, whose polestar, the "Arvaita Ashram" situated on the Himalayan snows, is consecrated to the absolute monism of science and of abstract Vedantism and to the reconciliation, on this high plateau of Spirit overlooking all the alleys of knowledge of the East and the West.

AUROBINDO'S PART.

Yet this not all. Here comes Aurobindo Ghose, the completest synthesis that has been realized to this day, of the genius of Asia and of the genius of Europe. Saturated with modern science and the wisdom of Hindu scriptures, of which he is the learned and bold interpreter in India of to-day, writing and reading Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, English, French and German, the former leader of politics, now living in retirement at Pondichery where, for twenty years, he has concentrated his energies on the examination of the wisdom and the science of India, he has brought a new message to his countrymen, which complete those preceding it, and which in order to harmonise the spiritual energies of India with the activism of the West, turns all the energies of the mind to ever-increasing action. The West which has been complacently picturing to itself an Orient passive, static, quietist will be surprised to see India surpassing us very soon in the zeal for progress and of activity. If with Ram Krishna, Vivekananda, and Ghosh, she retires, at time, into the farthest retreats of her thought, it is only to take a spring and bound forward, farther to the front. An Aurobindo Ghose is inspired by unshakable faith in the unlimited powers of the soul and in human progress. His acceptance of the material and scientific conquests of the European mind is complete. But he conside s them as the starting point of a new departure. He wishes for India that she should utilize these methods and go beyond them, for he believes humanity is going to enlarge its domain by the acquisition of a new knowledge, new powers, new sciences, which will lead to as great a revolution in human life as did the physical science in the 19th century.

It means the deliberate, methodical incorporation in the body of positive science, of intintion, the scout and the advance guard of the mind, of which logical reasoning is the main force, the instrument of consolidating its conquests. No more a break in the continuity between divine unity and toiling man, no more any question of renouncing Nature as illusion in order to liberate oneself in God. We liberate ourselves fully only by accepting the primordial Nature with virile joy, by marrying and taming her. There is no abdication, no blind veil. From the heart of the Unity which has been conquered, from the calm and tie-less. Being, the totality of Life, the Cosmic Sports in all its varieties are embraced by our energies with full knowledge and open eyes. God acts in and through men. Liberated men become, in body and in soul, the chanels through which God acts in the world.

Thus, the fusion of the completest possible knowledge with unrelaxed activity becomes more and more perfect in the profound and heroic religious life of India, whose revival we are witnessing to-day. And the last of the great Rishis holds in his hand in firm, unrelaxed grip, the bow of creative energy. It is an uninterrupted flow, from far yesterdays to the to-morrows which are farther still. All the spiritual life of history is nothing but one—the One who is ever on the march.

A TREMENDOUS JOURNEY.

We have just began to understand the tremendous journey which the human mind has made in these two centuries, since the Aufklarung of the 18th century. It has liberated and emancipated itself from the old classical synthesis which has become to narrow, with the help of a destructive, revolutionary, rationalistic criticism. Then came the experimental and the positive sciences with their unbounded hopes and resources and their infinite promise, to be followed towards the close of the 19th century, by their partial failure and a sort of earthquake and sinking of the ground, which shook the structure of thought to its foundations, and last of all, the uncertainty of scientific laws, the entry of Relativity into the arena, and the incursion of the Sub-conscious. Old rationalism, menaced by it, passes from the attitude of offence to that of defence. But of faiths which reason has undeudined cannot find their old foundations, on which they might build again.

Here comes the promise of an era of new synthesis in which a broader rationalism, conscious of its limitations, will ally itself with a new intuitionism resting on surer grounds. The United effort of the East and the West will create a new order of thought more liberal and more universal. And, as it always happens in such creative ages, the immediate result of this new spiritual orientation will be an afflux of strength and audacious confidence, an activity which will animate and nourish the spirit, and a renovation of individual and social life.

Where the mind is without tear and the head is held high:

Where knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its aims towards perfection;

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit.

Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action:—

Towards that goal we are making our way in the mist of tempests, guided by our stars.

TWO GREAT SOULS.

But we have not come to that yet. For the present, let us go back to the personalities who have opened to us the road to the new point of view, from whose vantage ground we can decry the unperceived unity of human thought and of the human herds jostling against one another in the arena.

I am going to recount the life stories of Ramkrishna and Vivekananda.

The subject of this book is threefold, yet one. It comprises the story of two extraordinary lives—one half-legendary, the other truely epical—which have unfolded themselves before our eyes in our own times, and the account of a powerful system of thought at once religious, philosophical, moral and social, which India has brought forward from the depths of her past, and is offering to-day to Humanity.

Though the human interest, the fascinating poetry, the charm and the Homeric grandeur of these two lies are sufficient, as you will all find, to explain why I have spent two years of my life in exploring and tracing their course and making them accessible to you, it is not mere curiosity that has prompted me to undertake the journey, I am not a dilettante, I do not bring to jaded readers reasons for flying from themselves, I ask them to discover themselves, to seek and find the self-naked and profound, without the mask of falsehood. I have made for myself a company of these seekers. It does not matter to me whether they are dead or living, and limits of ages or nations do not count with me. For the bare soul there is neither East nor West these are but outward trappings. The whole world is its home. And this house, built by all, belongs to all.

I hope, I shall be excused, if in order to make intelligible the intimate processes of thought out of which this book has come, I have for a moment put myself on the stage, but I have done so because it was convenient to cite my case as an example, and not because I believed myself to be in any way exceptional. I am one of my own people. I represent thousands of Western men and women who have not the means nor the time to express their thoughts. Every time that one of us speaks out from the depth of his heart and with the object of liberating himself, he enfranchises, at the same time, thousands of living silences. It is the echo of their voice and not my words that I ask you to listen to.

I was born and I passed the first fourteen years of my life in a district of Central France where my family had been settled for centuries. My lineage is exclusively French and Catholic, without a tinge of foreign connections. And the early environment in which I was almost hermetically sealed till my sojourn in Paris, was that of an old Nivernais district which permitted no alien influences to percolate into it.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE UNIVERSE.

In this locked up vase, shaped from the clay of Gaul its blue sky and the water of its rivers I found all the colours and the impressions of the universe. When later in life, I followed staff in hand, the roads and alleys of thought, nowhere did I find anything that was strange to me. All these varied aspects of the mind which I had seen or divined were, from the very beginning mine. Ontward experience in this case only completed the realization of states of mind, of which I had the consciousness, though not always the key. Neither Shakespeare, nor Beethoven, neither Tolstoy nor Rome, none, that is to say, of the masters on whom I had been nurtured, revealed to me anything but the 'Open Sesame' of my subterranean city, my Herculanum, which sleep under the beds of its lava I am convinced that it slept within the breast of many of those who live around me; only, they ignore its existence as I did. Few venture beyond the first stage of the digs laid out for their daily use by their practical wisdom, manipulating its necessities with economy, or beyond the will of those master minds who have forged the unity, by turns Royal and Jacobin, of France. I admire the structure. Historian by profession, I see in it one of those masterpieces of human effort enlightened by intelligence "Aere-perennius." But after the ancient custom which required that in order to make the work endure, the living body of a man should be walled up in the masonry, our master architects have entombed in their work thousands of palpitating souls. People no longer see them under the facing of marble and Roman cement But at times, I seem to hear them, and under the noble roll of the liturgy of 'classical' thought, the man who listens, may hear it, too. The ritual on the high altar takes no account of them, but the faithful who follow, that docile and distracted crowd which rise and kneel at the prescribed signs, ruminate in their dreams on those other herbs of St. John. France is rich in souls. But the old peasant woman hides it, just as she hides her money.

KEY OF LOST STAIRCASE.

I have just recovered the key of a lost staircase which leads to some of these proscribed souls. The stairs in the wall, coiled like a sergent, rises from the profound depths of my Self to those high terraces whose forehead is crowned by stars. None of the things I saw there were to me sights unknown. I had seen them all before—I knew this very well—but I did not know where I had seen them. I had more than once recited from memory, with its lapses to be sure, the lesson in thought which I had formerly learnt—from one of my old, old selves was it? To-day I read that lesson again in its clarity and falness, in the book which is held out before me by that unlettered genial soul, by the man who knew every one of its pages by heart-Ramkrishna.

Him I present to you, in my turn, not as a new book, but a very old one, which all of you have gone through, though many might have stopped only at the alphabet. At bottom, it is always the same book that one reads, only the script varies. But eye ordinarily remains fixed upon the rind, forgetting to bite at the kernel.

It is always the same book. It is always the same man. The eternal Son of Man. Our son. Our God born again. At each of his returns he reveals himself just a little richer of the universe.

With the differences that time and place makes Ramkrishna is a younger brother of our Christ.

We may, If we like, show, as free-thinking exegesists are trying to do to-day, that the doctrines which Christ preached were current in the Oriental world before his time, and sown abroad by the thinkers of Chaldea, Egypt, Athens and Ionia. Yet we can never prevent the personality of Christ, (it does not matter whether it is fact or only legend—these are but two orders of the same reality) from prevailing rightly in human history, over the personality of a Plato. It is a monumental and a necessary creation of the soul of humanity. It is its finest fruit grown in one of its autumns. The same tree has produced by the same law of nature life and legend. They are both of the same living flesh, and the emanation of its vision, breath and moisture.

FRUIT OF A NEW AUTUMN.

I bring to Europe, which ignores it, the fruit of a new autumn, a new message of the soul, the symphony of India, which bears the name Ramkrishna. It can be shown, as we shall try to do, that this symphony, like that of Beethoven, is built up of hundred musical elements of the past. But the master spirit in which all these elements are brought together, and who organizes them in a supreme harmony is always the man who gives his name to the work, though generations might have toiled upon it. And it is he, who from his victorious signpost, marks out a new era.

The man whose figure I am invoking to-day was the crowning glory of two thousand years of spiritual life of a people of three hundred millions. Dead, these forty years, he is the soul which animates modern India. He was neither a hero of action like Gandhi, nor a hero of art or intellect like Goethe and Tagore. He was a little village Brahmin of Bengal, whose external life passed within its narrow framework, without stirring events and outside the political and social activities of his times. But his spiritual life embraced the multitudinous throng of gods and men. It formed a part of the very source of divine energy, of Shakti, of whom Vidyapati, the old poet of Mithila sings.

There are few who reach back to the source. This insignificant villager of Bengal, who listened to the message of his heart, has found his way to the shores of the inner Ocean. He has wedded himself to it, thus realizing the couplet of the Upanishad:

"I am older than the radiant gods. I am the first born of the Essence. I am the artery of Immortality."

I wish to bring to the ears of fever-stricken Europe, which has murdered sleep, the pulse-beats of this artery. I wish to sprinkle its lips with the blood of Immortality.

—"The Modern Review."

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8-19-B

SPREAD OF CO-OPERATION AMONG KURLA MILL-WORKERS

At the special request of the Supervisor, Welfare Institute, and with due consent of the Assistant Manager of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, Mr. G. M. S. Rane, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, addressed a meeting of the Jobbers and mill workers of the Weaving Department, Swadeshi Mills, on "The Importance of the Co-operation among the Mill-Hands", on Wednesday last.

The lecturer traced the history of the circumstances that led to the introduction of the Co-operative Movement in India in 1904. He exhorted the audience to as much advantage of the Co-operative Movement, specially the Co-operative Societies generously started by the Mill Authorities, for the good of the workers.

The lecturer added that the Co-operative Society was the best freind who would render timely assistance at a very reasonable rate of interest. He appealed to the audience to be united at all costs.

BENGALIS IN BOMBAY AND ASSAM FLOODS

A public meeting of the Bengalis of Bombay was held in the premises of the B.P.C.C. on the 27th instant, when Mr. Narendra Nath Datta, Branch Manager of the Hindustan Co-Operative Insurance Society Ltd., took the chair and the undermentioned resolutions were passed.— (1) That the Bengali residents of Bombay, assembled in meeting, express their heartfelt sympathy with the flood-striken people of Assam and Eastern Bengal.

(2) That the following committee, with power to co-opt members, be elected in order to raise funds for the relief of the unfortunate victims to the recent Assam-Bengal flood:—Chairman and Treasurer Mr. Narendranath Datta Secretaries Messrs. R.N. Sen Gupta and J.K., Bachaspati Members Messrs. J.C. Maitra, B.N. Sen, S.C. Mukherji, S.K. Halder, P. Chatterji, A.T. Pal and J. N. Sarkar.

(3) That the first instalment of collections should do sent not later than 8th July next and subsequent collection as expeditiously as possible.

SOVIET BAN ON FOX TROT

MOSCOW.

The Fox-Trot is the latest victim of Soviet rule. The Committee appointed by the U. S. S. R. to enquire into the condition of the factory operations, reports, according to the "Komsomolskaia Pravda," that dancing especially the Fox-Trot a very detrimental effect upon factory workers. The Committee quote instances when they personally saw many of the factory workers, even while engaged in their work, practising the steps of the Fox-Trot and the Charleston. They calculate that this divided attention means a loss of at least an hours work per day throughout Russia. The Committee has therefore reported to the Government, urging them to impose a ban on dancing, especially the Fox-Trot and the Charleston, with suitable penalties.—Indian News Service.

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BOMBAY HEREDITARY OFFICES ACT

AN AMENDING BILL

MINUTES OF DISSENT

The following report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill (No. 12 of 1928) further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, in accordance with Standing Order VIII, 7 (4) of the Bombay Legislative Council, are published in the Bombay Government Gazette:—

The report of the Select Committee is as under:—

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XII of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874), have the honour to report as follows:—

We have carefully considered the Bill and we make the following recommendations:—

Old Clauses 2 and 3.—We have ascertained that the alienations affected by these clauses which have not already been settled are few. We have no reason to believe that the Collectors before whom these alienations may come for adjudication under the existing provisions of the Act, will not deal adequately and sympathetically with them. We accordingly recommend that these clauses be deleted.

Old Clause 4; New Clause 2.—We are of opinion that the watandars, on being relieved of their obligation to perform service, should be allowed to retain possession of the land held by them on payment not merely of full survey assessment but of half the rental value as determined by the Collector, and that in such cases the watan property includes the right to a levy in money or kind directly from individuals as a remuneration for the performance of duties appertaining to the hereditary office, the right to collect such levy should be transferred to Government. We have amended the clause to give effect to this recommendation.

Old Clauses 5, 6 and 7.—The question of the determination of the nature of "Baluta" is in the absence of full information by no means an easy one. Therefore, before legislating on the subject, we think that it is desirable that the question should be investigated fully by a small Committee, which we learn Government are prepared to appoint, if the consideration of this question is postponed by the deletion of these clauses from the Bill. We accordingly recommend that these clauses be deleted.

Old Clause 8.—This clause has been omitted as being unnecessary.

We recommend that this report, together with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as amended be published in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu in the Bombay Government Gazette.

(Signed) J. L. Rieu (subject to a minute of dissent), P. G. Solankl, J. W. Smyth (subject to a minute of dissent), S. K. Bole, D. A. Janvekar, N. E. Navle (subject to a minute of dissent), G. L. MacGregor (subject to a minute of dissent), R. G. Pradhan (subject to a minute of dissent), S. T. Kambli, S. N. Angadi, W. S. Mukadam, J. Ghosal (subject to a minute of dissent).

JOINT MINUTE OF DISSENT.

A joint minute of dissent is made by the Hon. Sir Louis Rieu, Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. G. L. MacGregor and Mr. J. W. Smyth, in the course of which it is stated:—

We regret the necessity of recording a separate minute of dissent so far as the modified clause 4 is concerned. Although the principle that commutation should be allowed has been accepted and we are agreed that this is desirable, we are of opinion that the conditions on which such commutation should be allowed must be such as not to throw any heavy extra financial burden on the general revenues or on the agriculturists. Commutation implies an agreement "with consideration" on either side. In the present case, the watandars desire to be exonerated from the liability to serve, and the consideration which the clause as originally drafted proposed to exact for this concession was the payment of full assessment, i.e. all that the watandars had to pay in addition was the 'nuksan'. The inadequacy of this consideration was so patent that the Select Committee in its majority report has recommended that the watandars should be liable to pay half the rental value of the watan lands in exchange for the freedom from ability to serve. Even this return is in our opinion altogether inadequate, and we are consequently unable to accept it. Before showing how and to what extent this offer of half the rental value falls short of what may be termed an adequate return for freedom from liability to serve, it would be well to clarify the position.

There is no analogy between the proposed commutation and that effected in the case of Deshmukhs and Deshpandes. The latter commutation was allowed in the middle of the nineteenth century when the enquiries about these pre-British Inams were still going on and the present Watan Act had not come into existence. Government found that the services of these Deshmukhs and Deshpandes were not required. Not only was this the case, but there was no need to substitute the services of any other agency. In such a situation Government could not summarily annul the vested interests of these watandars without at the same time giving them a solatium, and to provide for this they were allowed to retain their lands on payment of judi equal to 5 or 6 annas in the rupee.

To take a more recent instance, viz., that of the Watandar Kulkarnis; in their case, as a rule, the land had already been subjected to full assessment and was not assigned for the remuneration of the officiator. The remuneration was fixed in cash. So, in their case the land was not commuted. Nor, strictly speaking, was the cash allowance commuted. As Government were endeavouring to induce these Kulkarnis, often against their strong inclination, to give up their right of service, the latter had an equitable claim to some compensation. This compensation took the shape of a small proportion of the cash allowance which they formerly received.

CASE OF INFERIOR VILLAGE SERVANTS.

The case of the inferior village servants is quite different. Their services are still required, and Government are not pressing them to commute. If the watandars apply for commutation, other persons will have to be appointed in their place to carry on their duties and will have to be paid in cash by Government. It is therefore only fair that if commutation is to be allowed Government should insist upon a return which will at least reimburse them to the extent of the expenditure required for substituting a new agency for the present one.

It is also to be noted that, as has been verified by legal opinion, the watan lands of these inferior village servants belong to Government, and the watandars have only a life interest in them in return for their services. In other words, the land and the full profits therefrom are definitely assigned as remuneration for the services to the Civil Administration which these watandars are bound to render. It is therefore only just and proper that, in return for the freedom from liability to serve, the watandars should either surrender the watan land itself or be peroparod to pay the full rental and the assessment thereof.

It must also be remembered that even so, the minimum agency which will have to be employed when the watandars commute their liability to serve will cost Government more than the realisations from the full rental of the watan lands. The cost of the minimum agency even at the very moderate, and indeed impossible, rate of Rs. 16 per mensem per head comes to Rs. 36,93,000 per annum. If only half the rental value is taken, it will bring in little more than Rs. 15,00,000. This will not go far towards meeting the cost of replacement. Remuneration at the rate of Rs. 10, however, can hardly be said to be a living wage. It will probably be difficult to recruit men for anything less than Rs. 14 per mensem, which is the present minimum pay of menials. Then also questions of pension and gratuities, clothing, etc., will soon arise. If stipendiaries who replace watandar inferior village servants get such cash remuneration, the non-watandar village servants will also have to be paid on the same scale. The pay of the superior village servants will also have to be increased. Thus even if commutation were allowed on payment of full rental, this would eventually involve additional expenditure, which will fall on general revenues and will in some cases have to be made up by the agriculturists, since these servants are largely employed for work in connection with revenue and agriculture.

A SUGGESTION.

In order therefore to reduce to the minimum possible the burden on general revenues and on the agriculturists, we feel that it is essential that if the watandars who commute are allowed the concession of retaining the watan lands assigned for their remuneration, they should pay at least the full rental on such lands.

It is true that the addition made to this clause by the Committee in regard to the transfer from the watandars to Government of their right to perquisites where leviable from the people may, in a few cases, go some way towards meeting the liabilities indicated above, but the money value thus recoverable of the perquisites solely intended for Government work will, in the majority of cases, be so inconsiderable that it cannot seriously be taken into account for the purpose of the above calculations.

(Signed) J. L. Rieu, J. Ghosal, G. L. MacGregor, J. W. Smyth.
June 16, 1929.

MR. NAVLE'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The minute of dissent made by Mr. N. E. Navle, M.L.C., is as under:—

I oppose the idea that a Mahar Vatan property ever includes the right to a levy in money or kind directly from individuals as a remuneration for the performance of duties appertaining to the hereditary office. What the Mahars have been receiving from the individuals is what is known as "Baluta". Now this Baluta can never be said to be paid by individual villagers for the performance of Government duties or even partly for Government services and partly for private services rendered to themselves. Baluta has been paid and is being paid by individual villagers under an open and clear understanding that it is a remuneration paid for services rendered to them by the Mahars in their private capacity as labourers or daily wage earners. To put it briefly, it is a sort of private contract between the individual villagers and the Mahars. Government therefore can never interfere in such private contractual relations, nor can they ever acquire a legal right to do so. I am therefore opposed to the wording "the right to collect such levy should be transferred to Government." The idea of transfer of such right to Government presupposes that the whole or part of Baluta now being paid is for Government services, which is not a fact at all. It is a good thing that the Committee has unanimously recommended the appointment of a small Committee to go into the question of "Baluta" thoroughly so that the whole history of Baluta together with the basic principles on which it was founded and is being continued would be brought to light. I would only suggest that in the event of such a Committee being appointed, it should be thoroughly representative of the three interests concerned, namely, the ryots, the Mahars and the Government. If the ryots' interests are not properly represented on the Committee, the ryots may lose confidence in such a Committee with a result that the labours of the Committee may become fruitless.

"A FRIEND OF MAHARS."

In conclusion, I wish to make it plain that I am a friend of the Mahars, as much as Dr. Ambedkar himself. Nobody will deny that the lot of the Mahars should be improved; but there are thousand and one ways of doing that. Dr. Ambedkar instead of adopting some suitable methods, proposes to touch the question of "Baluta" and wishes to deal with it partially and one-sidedly. I am afraid Dr. Ambedkar's remedy may prove worse than the disease. The ryots who are now amicably paying Baluta to Mahars purely for private services rendered to them by the latter, may henceforward seriously consider whether it is worth while for them to accept the services of the Mahars and to pay the latter the Baluta they are paying. They may choose to refuse to accept such services in future and may automatically stop to pay any Baluta, in which event the Mahars of a great majority of villages may be put to a great loss. Dr. Ambedkar's attempt to disturb the present smooth and equitable arrangement, as far as payment of Baluta is concerned, may therefore work out more mischief to the Mahars than do any real good to them.

(Signed) N. E. Navle.

MR. PRADHAN'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The minute of dissent made by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., is as under:—

I do not approve of the change made in old clause 4 that the watandars, on being relieved of their obligation to perform services, should be allowed to retain possession of the land held by them, on payment, not merely of full assessment, but of half the rental value as determined by the Collector. I consider this change objectionable on various grounds. The payment of full assessment, as provided for in the original clause, is quite fair and enough.

(Signed) R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C.
13th May, 1929.

Note.—The signature Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will be notified when received.

The signature of Mr. W. Smart could not be obtained as he had ceased to be a member of the Select Committee owing to his resignation as a member of the Legislative Council and that of Mr. Ba Ram owing to his death.

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1. Oak B. P., (With Credit).
2. Madan S. N.
3. Kaul P. N.

Bombay Centre:—
1. Kulkarni R. G.
2. Shah R. H.
3. Tata P. P.

Ex-Students (At Poona)—
1. Gole A. K.
2. Karvirshetti V. S.
3. Kulkarni R. G.

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BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 1 1929

AWAY WITH SHIBBOLETHS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on Genuine Trade Unionism

ADDRESS TO RAILWAY WORKERS.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 2nd session of the annual Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union was held on Saturday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A. presiding.

Mr. A. H. Kirtikar, Bar-at-Law Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates, said that the Conference met at a critical time in the annals of labour.

THE GRIEVANCES.

"The main object of holding this Conference is to allow you an opportunity to take stock of the whole situation and find out, by means of joint deliberations, the ways and means of expediting the solution of your grievances and it would not be therefore out of place if I briefly refer to a few of the glaring disabilities, under which you are labouring at present. Your main grievances have already been placed before your immediate authorities and the Government by your representatives. The two memoranda submitted by the Deputation of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which waited upon the Hon. the Commerce Member and the Railway Board last May, set out in detail your various grievances. They are among others (1) Inadequate wages. (2) Insecurity of Service. (3) Long Hours of Duty. (4) Inadequacy of Leave and Leave Reserves. (5) Fines and Debits. (6) Absence of holidays and Weekly Rest. (7) Bad Housing conditions. (8) Periodical Medical Re-examination. (9) Inadequate Medical Help etc. etc.

ATTITUDE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Continuing he said:—

"The attitude of the authorities towards the several representations submitted from time to time calls for serious comment and consideration. The replies received are as a rule evasive and non-committing and are mainly responsible for encouraging the general impression, that is steadily gaining ground among the G. I. P. Railway employees that the authorities will not listen to anything but Direct Action. The attitude of the Government is on the other hand one of 'laissez faire' and the last ray of hope which the poor employees had of Government intervention, on their behalf, has been shattered by the reply of the Hon'ble the Commerce Member to the case of the Railway employees submitted by the deputation.

"While welcoming the announcement of the Royal Commission of Labour to enquire into the conditions of labour in India, one must frankly state that such Commissions do not very much fascinate the Indian labourer, much less a Railway employee, unless he is convinced that there is a distinct change of heart and policy."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in the course of his presidential address discussed Sir George Rainy's reply to the Railwaymen's deputation. He said that the Commerce member had not done all he could do to redress their grievances. The plea of want of funds was not a sound one and it was not raised when the Lee Concessions and Emoluments of the superior Staff came up for sanction.

UNITY OF WORKERS.

Referring to labour organisation he said:—

"The G. I. P. Railway is one of the biggest Railway administrations in India having over one 1,20,000 employees. What a power this number could exercise if only they could combine and work on sound lines! I am sorry to find, however, that many large centres on the G. I. P. line have not yet got a single union and all reliable reports show that barely one third of the employees on the G. I. P. line are members of a Railway Union. Even these are not combined under one authority but are divided in three sections, with little or no co-operation amongst themselves. Sir George Rainy, in his reply to the deputation, was not slow in pointing out this weakness in numbers: but even more than that, it is the absence of solidarity and co-operation amongst the existing unions that is more deplorable. I would earnestly recommend to the leaders of the G. I. P. Kamgar Union and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union to combine with you in one single central organisation for the common benefit of all the workers in the G. I. P. Railway. Even if complete amalgamation is not possible to-day, there should be a joint council of the leaders of these three unions with a view to outlining a common programme and working and acting together on all questions of policy. I trust that these observations will bear the desired fruit in the course of the next 12 months.

WHEN TO STRIKE.

"There is one important consideration to which I should like to invite your attention for a few minutes. A Trade Union is a combination of workers, in a particular commercial or other undertaking, working for the benefit of all its members. It ought to be the chief function of the union to see that the workers are not exploited, that they are paid decent wages, that their conditions or service are equitable and that they are otherwise treated with respect and consideration by the employers. The employers must be made to realise that both capital and labour are equally important factors in production. If a union could secure these rights for its members it will have fully justified its distence, fully justified its existence. Whenever a dispute arises between the employers and the employed, negotiations should be carried on in a firm but conciliatory spirit. If everything fails to bring redress, a strike may become necessary. But it should be the very last weapon and sparingly used. I would suggest that if it appeared to the leaders of Trade Unions that a strike had become inevitable, they should take a secret ballot of the workers after first placing full facts before them and only if a majority declares in favour of a strike a strike should be declared. A strike is no light matter, it entails countless privations on the workers and their families, whose lot is by no means ordinarily enviable. I should strongly deprecate a policy of strike for strike's sake or strike with an objective other than the welfare of the worker himself.

Whilst this is my view about strikes by workers and while I am glad to know that that is also your policy, I cannot but express my strong opinion that the attitude of some Agents is more responsible for strikes than the much maligned "reds."

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

Referring to Politics, Mr. Jamnadas said:—

"You will be glad to know that the Indian National Congress as the only National political organisation has not been behind in advocating for labour the fullest rights of citizenship and most up-to-date privileges for the Trade Union movement. The Nehru Report which has now been adopted by the I. N. C. contains a charter for labour in Chapters 6 and 7 of the Report.

"With such a charter of liberties, there is no reason for setting up a counter political-movement to the Indian National Congress whether in the name of "The Third International" or the dictatorship of the proletariat or any other shibboleth. Congress is not a Communist Body but no communist need fear any restriction on his right of speech from the Congress. Congress is not in favour of lightning strikes but on no account is it pre[illegible] make a strike a criminal offe[illegible] When, therefore, you occasionally hear of the baseless allegation that the Congress is a capitalistic body you can give the lie direct by quoting these and other instances which could be easily found. Under the protecting wings of the Congress, labour interests are fully secured and with the universal adult suffrage which has been conceded in the Nehru Report it is open for this country through the ballot-box to decide for any form of Government it likes, whether capitalistic, socialistic or communistic, for which the majority of the people have a preference.

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MR. MELLON AS FINANCIAL PROPHET

Prediction of Surplus Borne Out

LONDON, June 30.

Washington.—Mr. Mellon's prediction of a surplus of 160 million dollars for the fiscal year ending yesterday has been exceeded by nearly forty million dollars. The Government began the year with an estimated deficit of 94 million dollars.—Reuter.

TRICKED INTO GAMBLING DEN

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN BEAD GAME CASE

CALCUTTA, June 29.

A sensational story of how Harimohan Ghose drawing Rs. 10,000 from the Imperial Bank closely followed by a member of a bead gambling gang in tram and drawing him into conversation on a plea of land transaction, was taken to a den where in a fictitious game he was made to lose the money and unfolded at the Jorabagan Police Court in the evidence in the Bead Gambling Cas in which Saroj Chaudhuri and 15 others are prosecuted on a charge of conspiracy to cheat the police by bead game.—Free Press.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL HOISTS CHARKHA FLAG

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

With due ceremony and amidst cries of Bandematram the National Flag was hoisted as usual to-day, the last Sunday of the month by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru over the building occupied by the All India Congress Committee other Congress Committees and All India Spinners' Association. The function was quite successful.—Free Press.

RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING

PROTEST AGAINST COMMERCE MEMBERS ATTITUDE

After the Conference was adjourned, a meeting of those present was held when the following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the Railway workers, held under the joint auspices of the G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees' Association, is constrained to place on record its deep sense of resentment and disappointment at the attitude of the Hon'ble Railway Member and the Railway Board in refusing redress of the genuine and legitimate grievances of the staff represented by All India Railwaymen's Federation. This meeting therefore urges upon the Government to reconsider the matter.

"This meeting expresses its considered opinion that nothing short of these demands will satisfy the Railway workers and therefore urges upon the Government to reconsider their decision and take immediate steps to grant the said demands.

"With a view to secure early redress of the grievances of the staff, this meeting urges upon the workers of the Railways to take immediate steps to strengthen their organisation with more men and money on the following lines:—

(a) 100 per cent organisation.
(b) Regular Collection of subscription.
(c) Regular payment of quota to the Staff Union.
(d) Collection of special fund called Everyone's Fund.
(e) Intensive and extensive educative propaganda.
(f) Establishment of Public Sympathy."

RELIEF TO FLOOD STRICKEN

Rice and Salt Despatched to affected Areas

[illegible] AND ASSAM GOVERNMENT MEASURES

[illegible] June 29.

The Bengal Government despatched 7000 maunds of rice and 20 maunds of salt to relieve the distress in the flood[illegible] areas. Various relief centres have been opened for the sale and distribution of rice and a Sub-Committee has been appointed to fix foodstuff prices which are rising daily.

In response to the recommendation of the Relief Committee the Assam Government have made certain concessions as regards extraction of forest materials for rebuilding houses for three months.—Free Press.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN FRENCH INDIA

MR. JOSHI'S WARNING TO I. F. T. U.

GENEVA TO BLAME IF MOSCOW SUCCEEDS

LONDON, June 29.

The report of the director of the International Labour Office was discussed at the Conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Indian Workers' Delegate, expressed the hope that the French would soon take steps at least to bring conditions in the French possessions in India into line with the conditions in British India. He referred to the risk of Moscow's grand, though unrealisable, promises proving more attractive to the world particularly Eastern workers, than Geneva's slower evolutionary ideals. The results of this would be calamitous, but Geneva would be unable to absolve itself of a share of the blame.

Mr. Poulton, British Workers' delegate, supported Mr. Joshi's views and urged the pushing forward of Interntaional Labour Office Legislation in India, China and Japan.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG

Lahore and Allahabad observe Day

LAHORE, June 30.

The National Flag over Bradlaugh Hall was hoisted this morning at 7 a.m. by Mr. Iyer, representative of Hindusthani Seva Dal.—Free Press.

AKYAB FLOODS

GOVERNMENT MEASURES

RANGOON, June 30.

In connection with floods in Akyab the local Government in a press communique states that all demands of local officers for Government Assistance for agricultural advances have been met and local Government has also granted Rs. 45,000 for relief. Arrangements have been made to [illegible] one thousand tons of paddy from Rangoon and the first consignment already been sent.

The communique adds: Necessary measures have been taken by Commissioner.—A. P.

[illegible] ISWAR SARAN'S SENTENCE

LONDON, June 28.

Speaking at Manchester, Major Graham Pole drew attention to the Indian question and urged that the appointment of a Royal Prince as the Indian Viceroy [illegible] possibly appeal to the Indian [illegible]. Manshi Iswar Saran [illegible] not share Graham Pole's [illegible]sm. He [illegible] that the Indian [illegible] was [illegible] psychological [illegible] warned the [illegible] public that the Independence [illegible] in India was gathering strength.—Press Beam Service.

"FREE PRESS OF INDIA"

OFFICE REMOVED TO NEW PREMISES

The Bombay office of the Free Press of India has been removed with effect from 1st July from 9, Bakehouse Lane to second floor of Temple Bar Buildings, 84, Forbes Street.

A correspondent writes:—

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to grant Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, the privilege of Private Entree, looking to his position as the greatest religious head of the Chishtiya Gadi in the Bombay Presidency.

INDIAN AIRMAN REACHES TUNIS

Trials and Tragedies of Flights

LONDON, June 30

Tunis—Airman Kabali has arrived here.—Reuter.

FLIGHT THROUGH LAYERS OF CLOUDS

LONDON, June 30.

A wireless message from "Eagle" informs the Admiralty that Major Franco met with excessive air disturbances after passing Cape St. Vincent at 9 P. M. on the 21st June. They were compelled to fly between two layers of clouds completely shutting out the sky and ocean. They were due at Azores at nine on the 22nd morning, but strong northeast wind caused them to pass Azores in the dark. They found in the morning, by the Sun, that they were southwest of Azores and thereupon flew through clouds but alighted to economise fuel and rest. They then took off for Fayal but strong headwinds exhausted petrol forty miles from Fayal from where they drifted hundred miles south to St. Maria where "Egle" spotted them.—Reuter.

LLOYD 'PLANE CRASHES

Sudden explosion ends in Tragedy

LONDON, June 30.

Lindau.—As the machine belonging to the Air Lloyd Company was about to alight on Lake Constance, an explosion was heard and the machine crashed and sank in a few aminutes. Three passengers and two pilots were drowned. The two remaining passengers who were rescued had been seriously injured.—Reuter.

LONDON TO KARACHI BY AIR

FREE PASSAGE FOR BABIES

LONDON, June 30

Babies in arms can be carried free on the London-Karachi Air-route, announce the Immerial Airways.—Reuter.

TILAK STATUE FOR CHAUPATTY

Bombay Decides To Collect Money Within A Month

CITIZENS PUBLIC MEETING AT JINNAH HALL

Under the auspices of the Tilak Memorial Committee, a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, to concert measures for the speedy collection of necessary funds for raising a fitting memorial of Lokamanya Tilak on the Sands of Chaupati where the remains of the great Lokamanya were consecrated in 1920. Indeed, the meeting presented a spectacle of great enthusiasm and liveliness and was marked by repeated and spontaneous manifestations of reverence for the memory of one of India's greatest sons. Sjt. N. C. Kelkar from Poona, Sjt. M. S. Aney from Berar, Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and others addressed the meeting urging citizens of Bombay to pay their mite to the Memorial Fund at once and generously.

RS. 40,000 IN A MONTH.

The meeting unanimously decided to collect Rs. 40,000 more within one month, i.e., before the 31st of July by which time the Memorial Committee would be definitely in a position to place an order with a well-known Indian sculptor for a magnificent statue of the great Lokamanya.

TILAK STATUE FOR CHAUPATTI.

Mr. [illegible] Kher who presided over the deliberations of the meeting [illegible] a brief account of work hitherto done by the Tilak Memorial Committee which was established in 1925. The Committee, he said, was composed of influential [illegible] who represented almost [illegible] interests of the city. The Committee had, after protracted correspondence, obtained sanction [illegible] the Municipality and [illegible] for the erection of a statue on the spot where Lokamanya was cremated. There was, no doubt, a pleasant surprise that Government had given their sanction even to the inscription which the statue was to bear. That inscription was: "Swaraj is my birth-right and I shall have it." The Hon. C., the speaker went on, had already promised to contribute Rs. 10,000 and now it was a question of merely Rs. 40,000 more to complete the scheme of the Memorial. The Committee had chalked out a programme of work in pursuance of which batches of volunteers would be appointed to collect money in the various wards of the city.

A PEOPLE'S MAN.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, speaking in his usual humorous an dincisive style, reminded the citizens of Bombay of their responsibility in regard to the Memorial of Lokamanya Tilak. He had not come to Bombay, he proceeded, merely for this meeting; nor had he any idea in his mind that citizens of Bombay needed any importation of enthusiasm from outside. The Memorial on the sands of Chanpati was primarily and essentially the work of the city of Bombay which, he was certain, was competent enough to discharge its responsibilities and fulfil its obligations. He was not there to create enthusiasm among them. To assume that would mean arrogating to himself much too great an importance which was far from his intention. He then recounted the circumstances under which Lokamanya got the unique distinction of being cremated on the Sands of Chaupati. When they had ready achieved what was seemingly impossible, there should be no difficulty now to achieve what was perfectly possible. Tilak was a people's man and his memorial ought to be a real people's memorial. It was no honour to the memory of the great Lokamanya that a few rich people should between themselves contribute all the funds necessary for the memorial.

BOMBAY WILL RISE TO OCCASION.

Mr. M. S. Aney from Berar endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Kelkar and added that he was confident that the city of Bombay which had been sanctified by the cremation of Lokamanya's earthly remains and which on that account had assumed an enviable position of being a place of pilgrimage, would gladly come forward to collect the funds to put through the Memorial scheme.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta humorously observed that [illegible] Kelkar and Mr. Aney had drawn a terrible indictment against the city of Bombay. Speaking as a citizen of Bombay, he had no other alternative but to plead guilty to the charge. What they might have done in the past, they could not afford to be guilty now. They had to accept the challenge and return it in the only honourable way they could. The collection of Rs. 40,000 for the memorial of the great Lokamanya was absolutely an easy matter for Bombay. Would there not be forty citizens, not to talk of four hundred and forty thousand, with enough patriotism and reverence for Tilak, who would not take personal responsibility to make good this paltry sum of Rs. 40,000 if circumstances demanded that action of them? He was confident that forty citizens would promptly come forward and guarantee that the necessary funds for the memorial would be forthcoming in the stipulated time. He was the 40th and now 39 more were wanted. (Applause).

REAL MEMORIAL TO LOKAMANYA.

Mr. B. T. Desai, supporting the appeal, said he was going to be the 39th and now only 38 more were wanted. (Cheers). Proceeding, he maintained that [illegible] would not be raising a real memorial to the great Lokamanya [illegible] and until they had won [illegible] for which alone Lokamanya lived and died. (Applause). Amidst applause Dr. G. V. [illegible] declared that he was [illegible] of the forty. The memory of Lokamanya, he added, must be raised everywhere in [illegible] Dr. D. Savarkar, Dr. [illegible]ar and Mr. Meher Ali [illegible] appeal in vigorous speeches [illegible] which the meeting [illegible] A number of volunteers [illegible] on the spot, [illegible] respective wards.